THE "GIRL FROM FRISCO" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 258 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1917. TWO ANNAS

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama etc.,
Kobe	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annuam on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM, Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON, BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	.....	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	.....	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	.....	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	.....	16,33,439	15 5
Reserve Funds	.....	11,37,432	8 0

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on or to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

CORONATION DURBAR RESTAURANT

21, Church Gate Street, Fort.

Falooda and Moglai Dishes our Speciality.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI.
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT: BOMBAY.

TRY YOUR LUCK
2,000 HANDSOME AND BEAUTIFUL FREE PRIZES
WHERE?
AT JAPANESE FINE ARTS
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

To be distributed among 2,000 first Customers purchasing goods upto Rs. 10 or above. Not merely the prizes, but a great amusement too for the Customers in the drawing of the prizes.

COMMENCING FROM 5th NOVEMBER 1917.

NOTE.—The opening ceremony of the Japanese Fine Arts will be held on Saturday the 3rd November 1917.

HIGH GRADE KEROSINE OILS.

We have in stock for ready delivery the following brands of high grade kerosine oils in cases, packed in America, of The Texas Company, incorporated in Texas, U. S. A.

Brands.	Rates.
Southern Star 150° (Fire Test)	Rs. 7-9-0 per case.
Unicorn brand 125° (,, ,,)	,, 7-2-0 ,, ,,

The above oils give clear mellow light, restful and pleasing. They give off no odors or smoke and burn steadily to the last drop.

Buyers will be given delivery free of charge.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stock of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc., and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed moderate rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & COMPANY
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

THE UNIQUE HINDU LODGE
(UNDER NEW AND EXCELLENT MANAGEMENT.)

Best arrangements for high class ladies and gentlemen.
Well equipped and ventilated rooms with electric fans and lights.
Arrangements for cold and hot water baths in every room.
Substantial Gujrati food under personal supervision.
Furnished with telephone, lift, reading room, etc.

OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
AT THE
NRISINHA HINDU LODGE
TRIAL SOLICITED.

On'y five minutes' drive from Marine Lines and Bori Bunder
TELE. 2710. TEL. "LODGE"

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.
No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OF V. P.

JATAKAVIDYANILAYAM.

Send a copy of your horoscope or your age with any twenty numerical figures. You will be given a true and accurate general Life Reading for Five rupees and for one year to come Rupees Three only.

One rupee for one month.

A trial assures you of the well appreciated Astrological Truths.

DANDIBHATTA RAMAMURTY SASTRY.
Proprietor.

Modekurru,
Kothapeta Post,
Godavari Dt.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sundays not excepted.
THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS.
303, Horaby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.	
Local	30	5	per annum.
Up-country	35	6	per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay.

SCIENCE v/s. OPERATION.—Piles radically cured Both external and internal of any standing. Price Rs. 4 per phial. Leucoderma or White Leprosy Guaranteed cure. Price Rs. 4. Cure for the Deaf. The deaf can hear after using the medicine internally Rs. 5 per bottle. A. WHITE & Co., 50, Tollygunge, CALCUTTA. 98

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1000

FRUITS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES & PEARS.—9lbs. at Rs. 4-2. 8lbs., Dried Apples at Rs. 7. 9lbs., WALNUTS at Rs. 4-2. by V.P.P. all charges included. Apply to A. H. Lee, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, KULU Punjab. 401

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TEACHER from 10 to 4 to teach Urdu and English. Old man preferred. Apply I. C. KHAN. Beg Mansion, Chowpaty. 407

WANTED.—Experienced LINO OPERATORS, those who worked on the latest model No. 4 machines preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—An experienced SUPERVISER for a first class Theatre in Bombay. Apply stating previous experience to Box No. 322, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 462.

WANTED—ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER for up-country Mill. Apply stating wages expected to Box No. 325, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 449

WANTED—A GUJARATI SHORT HAND REPORTER to take down proceedings of the 1st Gujarat Political Conference at Godhra on 3rd, 4th and 5th November next. Apply stating terms to the GENERAL SECRETARIES. 445

WANTED.—A GRADUATE for full time duty having good command over the Gujarati language and capable of forming serial writings. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 333, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 463.

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—for the SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY NYASALAND LD., LIMBE, in BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, a PARSEE LOCOMOIVE FITTER to take charge of running sheds at out-stations. Salary Rs. 195, per month and one ORDINARY FITTER salary Rs. 150 per month. Three ytar's agreement, free return passage, free quarters, and medical attendance. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 442

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced LADY DOCTOR, M.B., B.S., or L.M. & S., competent in Surgery for Palanpur, Female Hospital. Apply SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & Co., 225, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 423

SITUATION WANTED.

AN experienced Parsi youth seeks EMPLOYMENT as a TYPIST or as a GENERAL CLERK, good hand, better qualifications and good certificates. Write to Box No. 329, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 455

WANTED—SITUATION as a CLERK in any office by a Hindu young man, in or out of Bombay, having a good knowledge of Gujarati and English, knowing accounts and typewriting, also good handwriting. Apply to Box No. 330, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 456

WANTED.

WANTED.—A SECOND HAND VULCANISED MACHINE. Apply D. M. S. c/o Dr. KOTHAWALA, Totte Terrace, Grant Road. 471

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE in the principal cities of India. For term communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Skanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

FOR SALE

DUNLOP MOTOR TYRES—Fresh lot to be sold retail or wholesale 22½ per cent. discount. Apply Box No. 320, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 427

FOR SALE—English mild steel plates 15" by ½" Lenght upto 20'. Bolts, nuts, washers, of different sizes, slightly used. Apply MEGHJI VALABDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 400

TO DRUGGISTS!—Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE POWDER for SALE.—Small quantity available. Best offers invited. Apply Box. No. 334, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 468

DALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

FOR SALE—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—MERCEDES CAR, 4 cylinders, 35 h.-p., Bosch H. T. Magneto, Landowlette Body, eight seater in perfect order. Apply to Box No. 307, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 344

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—Gent. Stout Tan or Black Calf Oxford Walking Shoe; Handsewn Stout Soles, Medium round toes, leather lines, ditto in Gibson Derby Style, sizes 6 to 10. Price Rs. 6-8, from the SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 235

TO BE LET.

A LARGE SHOP at 205, Hornby Road, TO BE LET. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to EXCELSIOR RESTAURANT, 195, Hornby Road. 450

TO BE LET—Flats 263-265, on Moreland Road, with latest sanitary principles in new building. Rents from Rs. 45 upward. Apply WITHIN. 152

DEVLALI.—Mr. Cama's bungalow "CAMP VIEW," Nasik Road. For particulars apply to the MALI, or at the "CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Medows Street.

TO LET.—Offers are invited for the letting of the premises now occupied by Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., situated at Esplanade Road, consisting of two shops, a room on the upper floor and a godown. Apply to the TRUSTEES of Haji Lenal Abedin Shirazi Trust, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort 269

TO BE LET AT ANDHERI.—Marzbanabad Road a spacious storeyed bungalow "MOUNT PLEASANT" standing on an elevated position. Furnished with nice gardens, extensive compound and wells, commanding grand view on all sides, 5 minutes walk from station. Formerly in occupation of European tenants for over 4 years. Monthly rent Rs. 300. Apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VIRJIVANDAS 5-7, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay. 304.

TO LET.—With regard to the advertisement asking for offers for the leasing of the premises now in our occupation in Esplanade Road, we beg to intimate that according to the Deed of Trust sanctioned recently by the High Court of Bombay, the publication of an advertisement inviting offers after the expiration of every lease, which is limited to seven years only, becomes an imperative necessity. This decision of the High Court, therefore, gives neither the Trustees nor ourselves any opportunity for private negotiation. We deem it necessary to explain this to prevent erroneous impressions arising. MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay. 464

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING REQUIRED FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT, ARMY CLOTHING, BOMBAY.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 1st November, 1917, for the supply of the articles noted below:—

Domestic suits. Deck suits, Dungari suits. Engine room suits. Fez caps, Belts, Kit bags, Blue serge peak caps, Tasselled caps.

Samples may be inspected and particulars obtained from the office of the Deputy Controller (Stores) Indian Munitions Board, G. I. P. Railway Stores, Fergusson Road, Bombay.

G. R. WEBB.
Deputy Controller (Stores),
Indian Munitions Board.
Parel, 27th October, 1917. 470

IRON FERRY BOATS FOR SALE.

THREE Twin Iron Ferry Boats purchased a couple of years ago and remaining unused being found unsuitable for the purpose for which required.

Details as under:—

Length over all	25 feet.
Width of single boat	4 feet.
Depth of single boat	2½ feet.
Space between the twin boats	2 feet.
Submerged depth when unloaded	½ foot.
Gross weight of one pair of boats	5,040 lbs.
Displacement with a 15in. free board	12,500 lbs.

Inquiries will be answered as far as possible and a ferro print be supplied if asked for. Reasonable offers will be considered.

Apply to:—
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Sholapur District.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Sholapur, 24th October, 1917. 438

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SIR D. J. TATA and SIR RATAN TATA invite tenders for the erection of a building on Mandlik Road, on the Bombay Port Trust Estate.

Tenders should be addressed to "The Estate Department, Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.," and should be delivered at Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, by 3 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 5th November, 1917. Particulars as to works, form of tender, etc., can be had on application. Sir D. J. Tata and Sir Ratan Tata do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any particular tender.

(Sd.) D. N. MIRZA, M.S.A.,
Architect.
Dated 24th October, 1917. 425

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KARSONDAS DAYABHAI, JUGJIWENDAS KURSONDAS and BHUGWENDAS, all of Bombay Hidu inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at first Bhoiwada Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 66 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 386 and New Survey No. 572 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Kansara Narandas Lalji on or towards the West by the property belonging to the estate of Bai Awabai Framji Petit on or towards the North by a Sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the said First Bhoiwada Street which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 5308 and Street No. 64 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1917.
MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 469

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI DHUNBAI PHEROZSHAW PESTONJI CAMA has contracted to sell to me the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at Tata Block, Turner Road, Bandra, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of garden land, containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 1¾ goonthas or 24,411¾ square yards or thereabouts, bearing survey No. 32, Plot No. 1, together with tenements, trees or buildings standing thereon, assessed at Rs. 73 per annum and situate at Mowje Versova, Taluka Sasthi Zilla Thana, and bounded towards the East by the land bearing S.N. 33 belonging to Inos Francis, on the West by the road, and further on by the land bearing S.N. 58 and belonging to Rahimalli Meralli; on the North by the lands bearing S.N. 29 belonging to Kashinath Ganpat, and S.N. 30 belonging to Vinayak Nanabhai and S.N. 31 belonging to Inos Francis, and on the South by the land bearing S.N. 39 and belonging to Augustus Francis.

Tata Blocks, Turner Road, Bandra.

Dated this 29th of October, 1917, A.D.
GAJANAN RAMBHAO CHAUBAL,
Purchaser. 461

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI S. & W, MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED this day from No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, to ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LALJI, MURARJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 29th October, 1917. 467

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of constructing a building on Plot No. 70, Princess Street, Improvement Trust Estate, will be received by the Undersigned on THURSDAY, the 1st November, 1917.

Forms of Tenders can be had from and Plans, specification of work, etc., can be seen at the office of the Undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.
Petit Building,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 26th October, 1917. 468

NOTICE.

IT has come to the notice of the undersigned that K. S. MALI & Co., have styled themselves the sole agents for the Ratol and Tablet Mfg. Coys.

It is hereby notified to the public that K. S. Mali & Co., were never and are not agents for the Ratol and Tablet Mfg. Coys., and have no connection of any kind with the undersigned.

THE TABLET MFG. COY.,
THE RATOL MFG. COY.,
182, Ripon Road,
Bombay.
466

CIRCULAR.

MESSRS. VARJIVANDAS CHOONILAL and Co. 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay, shall be glad to receive enquiries in millstores, chemicals and other foreign goods, as they are in a position to offer their customers exceptional advantages in regard to prices, terms, etc. having secured many valuable connections both in India Japan and Continent. 40.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE VACANT LANDS WITH CHAWLS, HOUSES ETC., AT BORIVLI POISUR, SIMPOLI AND KANDOWLEE ETC.,

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 49 of 1915.

CHATURBHUJ GORDHANDAS ... Plaintiff.
versus.
VITHALDAS MOHANJI & Another...Defts.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanjee Kola & Co., Attorneys for the plaintiff and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the plaintiff under the consent decree in the above suit dated the 29th day of February, 1916. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.. will sell by public Auction at the premises at Magathana (Borivli) the undermentioned immoveable properties in one lot or more lots than one if necessary on SUNDAY the 18th day of November, 1917, at 4p.m.. (S.T.),

FIRSTLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 59ft., by 38½ft., or thereabouts together with trees etc., situate at Poisur, in Salsette and bounded on the east by the property of Antone Rodrigues on the west by the public lane, on the south by a gully and the house of Sherif Soya and on the north by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker

SECONDLY:—Land with Chawl, measuring 69ft., by 43ft., situate at Poisur in Salsette and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by a rivulet, on the south by Byramji Jijibhoy's Dharamsala and on the north by the property of Sherif Soya.

THIRDLY:—Land with a house and chawl situate at Poisur in Salsette, viz:—(1) One tiled house 45ft., by 23ft., and bounded on the east by the house of John, on the west by the public road, on the south by the house of Jeewa Munji Thacker and on the north by the mango art: (2) one range or tiled chawl, measuring 43½ by 19½ft., and bounded on the east by the vacant ground on the west by the public road, on the south by the house mentioned in the preceding paragraph and on the north by a passage and the house of Tejbai.

FOURTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Poisur in Salsette: which Paddy khariff admeasure 23 acres and 34½ goonthas of thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 75-6 and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 33 acres and 19 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 164 0.

FIFTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Kandivli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasure 5 acres and 55½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 25-1-0, and Grass Varkas land admeasuring 4 acres and 20 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 4-8-0.

SIXTHLY:—Land or Batty fields situate at Simpoli in Salsette: which Paddy Kharif land admeasures 3 acres and 15½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 9-2-0 and Grass Workas land admeasure 12 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 0-5-0.

SEVENTHLY:—Land or Batty fields, situate at Magathana Borivli in Salsette: which Paddy Khariff land admeasures 66 acres and 6½ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 375-1-0. and Grass Varkas land admeasure 16 acres and 23 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 30-10-0.

EIGHTHLY: Land or Batty fields situate at Magathana Borivli in Salsette: which Paddy Khariff land admeasures 4 acres and 21¾ goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 24-9-0; and Grass Varkas land admeasure 1 acre and 30 goonthas or thereabouts and assessed for Rs. 3-8-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co Attorneys for the Plaintiff at their office in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN.

THIS-DAY Monday, the 29ht instant, at 8-30 a.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pawai Road, Malabar Hill a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots consisting of assorted crotons, ferns, begonias, roses, chrysanthemuns lilies, palms, maiden ferns, fernhouse, garden, tools, one large iron stove, fowl cages, etc., etc., the property of J. E. Needham, Esq.

The plants are now on view.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT, & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Second Floor "Star Mansions," Colaba Railway, Station valuable and handsome, Teakwood and Blackwood plain and carved dining, room, drawing room, bed room and office room furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, large sideboards, mirror and plain dumbwaiters, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs. Chesterfield sofas, and easy chairs, corner and side Taj Mahal cabinets, tiled top teapoys, Curzon easy chairs, large jardineers, handsome flower vases, revolving top and plain writing tables, office chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, plain cupboard, mirror dressing tables and chest of drawers, revolving, and glass door book cases, centre, tables, marble top washhand tables, ladies chairs, new designed single and double wooden bedsteads, table lamps, rich carpets etc., etc., the property of E. Courmont Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 29th December, 1917, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Malakot Lodge," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and artistic teak and blackwood, plain and carved furniture by Benjamin and Roberts, best platedware, glass and crockeryware drawingroom furniture, Persian carpets, paintings and oleographs, iron and brass bedsteads, bedroom furniture, kitchen utensils, etc., etc., a detailed list of which will be notified hereafter.

A most beautiful and choice collection of garden pots of flowers, such as standard roses, bigonias, lilies, alamendas, palms, punkha palms, crotons, maiden hair and golden ferns, etc., etc. (which will be sold on a date to be fixed hereafter), the property of Sir Frederick Sprott.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT MARINE STREET, FORT KNOWN AS "DADOO BUILDING," AND AT THE CORNER OF ESPLANADE ROAD, AND MEADOWS STREET FORT, KNOWN AS "ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS."

Under instructions from Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, the sole Surviving Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick and with the approval of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay in order to wind up the estate and utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned immoveable properties by Public Auction, on the premises on the days and the time hereunder mentioned:—On TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1917. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,500 square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward, No. 1292, Street Nos. 2, 10, 6, Bank Street and Marine Street, and under A. Ward, Ward Nos. 1289 (1 and 2), Street Nos. 2, 5, 6, Marine Street, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Bank Street, on or towards the West by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Haji Abdool Rahim Haji Ahmed, on or towards the North partly by the property of His Highness Awad bin Omer Sultan Nawaz Jung Shumsher-ul-Mulk Bahadur and partly by the property of Tata and Co., and on or towards the South by the Marine Street.

On TUESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground with the buildings, messuage and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the corner of the Esplanade Road and Medows Street in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,155 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 82, New No. 4919, Old Survey No. 1384, and New Survey No. 9454, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward, Ward Nos. 1155, and 1156, Street Nos. 57, 59, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Medows Street, on or towards the West by the Esplanade Road, on or towards the North by the angle formed by the junction of the Esplanade Road, and Medows Street, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustees, or Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Advocate-General of Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT, & Co.,
Bombay, 29th October, 1917.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY at 3 p.m., (B.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 300 DEBENTURES OF THE GULAMBABA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

THIS-DAY, MONDAY, the 29th October, 1917, at 3 p.m., (B.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street by order of Multani Tehilram Girdhardas the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Dhirajlal Bhimbhai the mortgagor.

300 Debentures of the Gulambaba Spinning and Weaving Co. Limited each of Rs. 100 Total Rs. 30,000 from Nos. 301 to 400, 501 to 600, 701 to 800.

The above will be sold in convenient lots.

SALE TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASKS BICHROMATE OF SODA AND 3 DRUMS CAUSTIE SODA.

THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 29th October, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, by order of the office concerned.

10 Casks Bichromate of Soda English each about 6 cwt., weight as per invoice.

3 Drums Caustic Soda 70-72 degree. each about 4 cwts..

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th October, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE (BELONGING TO AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. COMPANY A HOSTILE FIRM IN LIQUIDATION).

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th October, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Church Gate Street, on the first floor of Sassoon Building, the following office furniture, such as:—

Revolving top office table, Austrian safes, glass door book cases, revolving file cabinet, office chairs, typewriters, office clock, bentwood and teakwood chairs, large book shelves copying press, teak and blackwood cupboards, large counter, blackwood round table, easy chairs, sofas, picture frames, glass and wooden large partitions with doors, electric fans and lights, telephone cabin, benches, Lloyd's register books, Compa's volumes, ship-owner's telegraphic code books and many other articles.

Auction Sale of a very valuable landed property (Chawl) situate at Parel Lalwadi near Dinshaw Petit Mills.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Messrs. Tribhuwandas Parmanandas and Venilal Bhaichandbhai, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 3rd November 1917, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), the undermentioned very valuable landed property, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narsey Virji Mehta and under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 23rd January, 1912.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Lalwady Parel Road near Dinshaw Petit Mills without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collector's Old No. 91, New No. 16581, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 2514, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by another property of the mortgagor, on or towards the West by a Gulli, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1008 (1A) and Street No. I.A.A. and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st October, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 179 case No. 101-103 First Nowroji Hill Road.
at 5 p.m.
Building (overhead latrines) case No. 197 Tank Pakhadi Street, Agripada.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th October, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The undersigned will REMOVE their Rooms to the GROUND FLOOR No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, (just opposite the Military Square Lane) on and from MONDAY, the 12th November, 1917. The other entrance to the above premises is next to the "Advocate of India" Offices, at Dalal Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 CASES CALCUTTA LEAF TEA.

THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Manilal Amthalal and Bros. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Mugal Haji Sultanali Shustri and Co.

29 cases Calcutta, leaf tea of lot No. 102.

AUCTION SALE OF 19 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Calcutta Agents.

10 cases Calcutta Tea of lot No. 1.
9 cases Calcutta powdered Tea of lot No. 2.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES WHITE MULLS.

THIS-DAY MONDAY, the 29th instant at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the shop at the 2nd Lane, Ganesh Chowk Moolji Jetha Market, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser concerned.

7 cases each about 120 pieces white mulls No. 151 47/48 inches and 18 yards.
1 case loose about 139 pieces white mulls No. 151 47/48 inches and 18 yards.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th Octboer, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Change of Programme
From Saturday, 27 Oct:
More Thrills, More Sansations,
More Enthralling Scenes
"TREY O' HEARTS"
45,000 Ft. Serial.
AT
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
The Most Startling Drama Ever Witnessed.
PRICES: HALF ONLY.
Saturday, Sunday PRIZE MATINEES at 3-30 and 5-15 and Every night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)
NEW SANDHURST ROAD,
Telephone No. 2471.
Programme Changes every Sat. and Wed.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

THE
EXCELSIOR
Next Saturday November 3rd at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
NEW BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY
In a season of the Latest Comedy Dramatic Success.
Saturday November 3rd at 9-30 p. m.
The Most Successful Comedy now running in London
"GENERAL POST"
A Story of a tailor who became a Brigadier-General
Half Price Matinee Sunday 4th at 5 p. m.

Monday & Tuesday at 9-30 p. m.
Cyral Maudes Great Success
"GRUMPY"
Compton Coutts as "Grumpy"

Wednesday, Novr. 7th at 9-30 p. m.
"CHARLIE'S AUNT"
Thursday and Friday at 9-30 p. m.
The most powerful crook play ever written
"KICK-IN"
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW AT 9-30
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"
The romantic costume play made famous by Martin Harvey, which proved a great success last week. It is a tale of the days of Charles I. in which a careless young cavalier proves that good blood will be out when the supreme test comes.

WEDNESDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
"RAFFLES"
Mr. Charles Howitt's big hit as A. J. RAFFLES.

THURSDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY:
"THE WARE CASE"
WHO KILLED EUSTACE EDE?

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P. M.
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"

Night prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and Ans. 8.
Matinee Prices:—Rs. 3, 1-8, 1, and Ans. 8.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Week days:—From 10 a.m., till 6 p.m.
Saturdays:—Till 1 p.m.

NEW PICTURE BILL
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 P. M.
"THE EEL"
"HER GREAT MISTAKE"
"A HONEYMOON SURPRISE"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

LOOK OUT FOR
The Sensation of Sensations
A ROYAL ACROBAT
featuring
"BUFFALO"
the world's strongest man
A worthy successor to
"THE JOCKEY OF DEATH"
AND
"CIRCUS OF DEATH"
Commencing Saturday 3rd November 1917
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market,
Telephone 1882.
You will be sorry if you miss this

AMUSEMENTS.

SENSATION SUPREME

THE SHIELDING SHADOW
PATHE'S MIGHTY SERIAL
3 Episodes Every Week
9000 feet of
STIRRING ROMANCE, MYSTERY AND ADVENTURE

GRASP THIS OPPORTUNITY
SEE IT NOW
OLYMPIA
Sandhurst Road, (West).

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT
GRAND IDEAL PICTURE PLAY
'A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOON'
IN FOUR PARTS.
A thrilling tale of a honeymoon couple's adventures.
also showing
a two reel funniest HOMELAND Comedy featuring
LUPINO LANE. LUPINO LANE.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, 10-30.

PACKED NIGHTLY!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE
GAIETY REVUE CO.
PRESENTS THE
BANG GIRLS SERIAL
THE
BANG GIRLS IN MESPOT
OF LOCAL TOPICAL INTEREST
SEE
THE BANG GIRLS
AT THE FANCY DRESS BALL
THE TAMBOURINE DANCE
THE
GREAT NAVAL REVIEW
AND
MARCH PAST
HEAR THE
STIRRING AND PATRIOTIC SONGS
Also
SEE THE FILM
Screened in conjunction with the above Revue
NELSON DAY IN BOMBAY
Inspection and Presentation of Medals
By
H. E. THE ADMIRAL, E. INDIES
Thursday Next
THE BANG GIRLS IN JAPAN
and
Debut of New Dances
by new artistic for the first time in India.

EASY WAY OF EARNING
EARN RS. 3 AND 30 A DAY
with our Nittol of Rs.215 and Banian Machine of Rs. 1,500 Order a machine to-day and earn from to-morrow.
Highly spoken of by the late Viceroy of India and the Governor of Bengal.
THE
Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India.)
303, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta Office:—30 WELLINGTON STREET, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions
EXCELSIOR THEATRE AT 9-30, WAR FILMS AT 6 P.M.
EMPIRE FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

THE
EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30.
LAST PERFORMANCE
Maurice E. Bandman & Wolseley Charles present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
IN
A Vavdeville Biel
"ALL THE WINNERS"
"ALL THE WINNERS"
"ALL THE WINNERS"
Successful Tit Bits from
ALL THE PLAYS!
Prices as usual. Plan at Theatre

EMPIRE
The Picture Theatre of Distinction
TO-DAY at 6-30 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE VITAGRAPH COMPANY
Presents their
Broadway Star Feature
"A MILLION BID"
"A MILLION BID"
adapted from the famous play "Agnes" by Mrs. Sydney Drew
IN 5 Acts.
A strong Dramatic Play dealing with Vaulting Social Ambition The opinion of the Rev. Dr. Gregory on
"A MILLION BID"
"Would to God every mother and father could see "A Million Bid" The world would be immensely benefited by it."
GREAT SCENES OF THE GAMBLING ROOMS AT MONTE CARLO AND THE SINKING OF A MILLIONAIRE PLEASURE YACHT.
PATHES GAZETTE
EMPIRE COMEDIES

EXCELSIOR
COMMENCING TO-DAY AT 6 p.m
THE LATEST AND GREATEST OF THE
GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL
WAR FILMS
OFFICIAL PICTURES OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE
Presented by
THE WAR OFFICE CINEMATOGRAPH COMMITTEE
Sole Director for the Indian Empire
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
SONS OF OUR EMPIRE
An Authentic Record of this year's Great Push.
INDIAN CAVALRY IN ACTION
THE GERMAN RETREAT
and
THE BATTLE OF ARRAS
A Graphic Record of the Great Easter Battle which brought us to the Hindenburg Line.
THE FALL OF BAPAUME
THE CAPTURE OF PERONNE
TANKS! TANKS! TANKS!
A Large Percentage of The Gross Receipts is remitted to H. M. Government for Distribution in War Charities.
Mr. Bandman has remitted over Rs. 1,15,000 up-to-date.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 and 4 annas at 6-30 p.m.

Just one more week to see the glorious episode of the Ramayan, the abduction of Seeta, the valour of Ram and the fidelity of the human monkey Hanuman, on the screen of the
WEST END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNY ROAD.—opposite the Cama Baug.)
Packed audiences have been cheering vociferously these last two weeks the wonderful Indian film
LANKA A-FLAME!
and it is just meet you should join the chorus also, even once, if not often.
Besides there are included in the programme two entirely new episodes of.
"THE GIRL FROM FRISCO"
(1) The witch of the Dark House.
(2) The Son of Cain.
Four Shows daily at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

"OUR DAY"
AJMER LUCKY BAG.
Ye ladies fair, and gentlemen,
Come rally round our Flag
And help with all your might and main'
THE AJMER LUCKY BAG.
Fair Fortune smiles upon the brave
And scorns the hesitating:
So pour your money in her lap.
Nor keep her long a-waiting.

For ONE RUPEE you take your chance
Of rings and jewell fine,
Of Motor Car, and carriages,
Of bullocks and milch kine.
Of paper money many reams:
But this you 'll please remember
Your Tickets must be purchased by
The sixth of next December.

Mid shot and shell our wounded fell.
And craven will ye lag?
'You 'll see them through' One way thereto:
THE AJMER LUCKY BAG.
A. Miller.

Tickets Rs. 1 each, are now ready, and can be obtained from the Honorary Treasurer, Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. Ajmer.

No Ticket is valid unless a signature of one member of the Sub-Committee is stamped or written upon it.

Heaps of Prizes have already been received, a motor Car, Horses, Pair of bullocks Buffaloes, Shot guns, Rifles, Hundreds of Cash Prizes, and many others too numerous to mention. Please send more to Mrs. Leslie Jones Maye College or W. S. Fraser Esquire Ajmer. Buy a ticket and see if you can win the Motor Car.

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"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE GAZETTE
"THE RED DAWN"
AND
"THE RED NIGHT"
7th & 8th EPISODES OF
"PATRIA"
PATHE'S SERIAL SUPREME.
Tremendous Fire scenes, never witnessed before on any screen.
A Great Patriotic Film with a Preparedness theme.
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A roaring comedy in 2 parts.
TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. DAILY
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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 27.

The storm in Rajputana yesterday morning broke up in the east Punjab hills last night and that in the Bay has approached the north Madras coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in the western half of the United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Konkan; local in Lower Burma, Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma.

The principal amounts are:—Yamethin, Agra, Meerut one and half inches, Bareilly three, Roorkee four, Dehra Dun, Mussooree five Chakrata, Simla, Ambala, and Ludhiana three, Hissar, Sialkot and Srinagar two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in the Punjab. United Provinces; extension into Orissa.

SIMLA, Oct. 28.

The storm in the Bay moving in northerly direction lies off Gopalpur. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Kashmir, Malabar and north Madras Coast; local in Lower Burma, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces and Central Provinces. The chief amounts are:—Saugor Island two inches, Baharaich two, Jubbulpore three, and Waltair two, Gopalpur four and Calingapatam five.

Forecast.—Increase in Lower Burma and Orissa.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Oct. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.688 Inch
Temperature of Air	77.3 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.4 "
Dew Point	73.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.875 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	74.9 "
Minimum do.	75.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S.W, N.W.
Movement of Wind do. do	185 Miles.
Fall of Rain	1.67 Inches
Total fall during month	16.11 "
Do. do. year	99.76 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 27th Oct.	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h. m	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in
Sat.	27	m 8 30	27 1	27	m 2 14	18 7
Sun.	28	m 9 18a	27 6	28	m 2 53a	16 3
		m 9 17	27 7		m 3 9	18 2
Mon.	29	10 5a	28 9	29	m 3 53a	15 2
		m 10 2	27 11		m 3 59	17 10
Tues.	30	10 51a	29 7	30	m 4 13a	14 4
		m 10 46	28 0		m 4 47	17 9
Wed.	31	11 36a	30 0	31	m 5 32a	13 11
		m 11 29	27 10		m 5 33	17 10
Thur	Nov 1	m 0 20	30 0	Nov 1	m 6 17	18 2
		0 11a	27 4		m 6 9a	14 4
Fri.	2	m 1 3	29 7	2	m 7 1	18 8
		0 53a	26 8		6 47a	15 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset
M 27 (Saturday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 8m.
Tu 28 (Sunday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 8m.
W 29 (Monday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 8m.
Th 30 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h. 7m.
F 31 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 38m.	" 6h. 7m
Nov. 1 (Thursday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 6h. 6m.
2 (Friday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 6h. 6m.

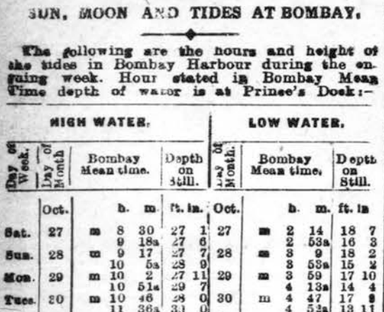
Phases of the Moon:—

	d	h.	m.
Last Quarter	8	3	44.8 a.m.
New Moon	16	8	11.0 a.m.
First Quarter	23	8	7.70 p.m.
Full Moon	30	11	49.2 a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 27th October, 1917 was 29.961 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.



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The trying Climate makes demands upon the human frame which must be replaced—thus Horlick's Malted Milk is found of inestimable value as a Food-Drink. It helps Nature to combat these trying conditions and restores health, energy and vitality.

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In 3 sizes. Of all Stores & Bazaars.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th October 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab and local in the north Punjab; Lahore has had 0.94in., Hissar 1.95in., Ambala 2.80in. and Delhi 0.64in. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately or heavy clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is 3dg. to 24dg. F. in defect; night temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme northwestern districts; Agra has had 1.57in. and Mainpuri 0.40in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.45in. of rain. Skies are clear in Sind and west Rajputana and moderately clouded in east Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind but in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is 4dg. to 24dg. F. in defect except in lower Sind; night temperature is in excess in lower Sind and at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in Central India West and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature continues in moderate to considerable defect; night temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.83in.' Ratnagiri 0.90in. and Mormugao 0.30in. Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.52in. of rain and Poona 0.10in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the Bombay Deccan; night temperature is in excess in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The storm which was central over Jodhpur yesterday has advanced in a northeasterly direction and passed into the Himalayas. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab, the extreme north-western districts of the United Provinces and in the Konkan and local in the north Punjab, west Rajputana and the north Bombay Deccan but has ceased in Malabar, Kathiawar, Gujarat and the Central Provinces. A disturbance from the west is entering the south-west Punjab and a storm which is reported to have formed in the centre of the Bay of Bengal appears to be advancing towards the north Madras coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the north Coromandel coast, local rain in the Konkan and the north and the east Punjab and some showers in the United Provinces, south-east Madras and the Madras Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 27th of October, 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	52	..	0	—0.06
Do. (25th Oct.)	83.5	66.0	53	..	0	—0.06
Jask	89.9	70.4	54	..	0	—0.
Muskat	..	..	37	..	0	—.20
Do. (25th Oct.)	91.5	75.2	..	..	..	—0.
PUNJAB—						.30
Multan	83.6	62.6	68	..	18.46	+15.02
Rawalpindi	81.2	60.0	90	..	39.80	+17.01
Lahore	66.6	44.8	95	0.07	27.87	+12.
Hissar	76.7	54.9	90	0.94	26.44	..
Ambala	..	64.8	88	1.95	30.10	—.41
Delhi	79.3	64.8	89	0.64	40.94	+6.
UNITED PROVINCES—						.96
Agra	86.5	63.0	90	1.57	30.01	+15.09
Mainpuri	89.0	73.4	96	0.40	46.45	+6.
Jhansi	89.6	72.4	89	..	46.40	+11.22
Cawnpore	86.6	71.9	89	0.07	49.0	+15.02
Allahabad	91.3	72.9	86	..	39.5.	+8.02
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	89.9	75.4	63	..	10.22	+8.02
Karachi	85.6	75.8	57	..	4.23	—1.56
Ajmer	..	74.0	86	..	..	.. 16
Jaipore	82.2	66.1	80	0.01	48.0	+6.14
Kotah	89.6	68.6	93	..	58.56	+32.
Mount Abu	..	65.9	96	..	66.06	..
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	78.6	..	82	..	30.16	+16.32
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	79.1	67.6	89	..	36.92	+14.81
Rajkot	77.3	61.8	84	..	36.61	+12.79
Bhavnagar Para	74.6	64.8	88	..	34.16	+14.33
Surat	76.8	66.3	83	0.02	94.30	+15.42
Ahmedabad	73.7	65.8	82	0.02	44.56	+15.41
Deesa	72.1	62.8	91	..	53.96	+30.81
Neemuch	81.9	63.2	83	..	60.36	+35.0
Indore	82.7	64.4	89	0.03	40 78	+5.56
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.1	71.8	82	..	55.97	+3.89
Saugor	90.1	69.6	62	..	50.79	+7.05
Hoshangabad	90.3	69.4	84	..	52.20	+5.61
Khandwa	91.7	68.4	81	..	34.42	+0.7
Akola	89.7	69.7	75	..	34.49	—1.09
Amraoti	89.4	68.8	76	..	24.39	—5.55
Nagpur	86.8	72.8	79	..	45.01	+3.41
Chanda	87.1	72.8	79	..	53.22	+4.07
Raipur	78.0	71.0	87	..	62.40	+15.41
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.7	72.7	81	0.83	97.20	+26.72
Ratnagiri	83.7	70.0	89	0.90	113.37	+14.28
Marmugao	82.2	72.5	93	0.30	103.16	+13.54
Karwar	80.3	73.3	91	..	131.0	+14.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.5	63.4	79	0.52	18.8	—1.94
Ahmednagar	80.7	66.3	87	..	25.74	+6.08
Poona	83.7	66.4	87	0.10	28.73	—0.44
Sholapur	82.5	67.9	78	..	28.82	+2.67
Bijapur	82.6	67.9	84	..	29.88	+3.56
Belgaum	80.7	66.4	94	0.07	42.03	—0.15
Aurangabad	82.2	62.1	76	..	34.73	+8.63
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.8	67.2	77	..	34.40	+16.67
Hyderabad	82.7	70.3	87	..	47.41	+0.52
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	83.2	69.7	89	0.03	129.22	+14.08
Calicut	83.2	72.5	91	..	95.07	—2.35
Cochin	85.9	72.5	82	..	89.39	+1.25
Colombo	84.6	73.0	76	..	26.12	—6.85
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.9	77.1	85	..	54.39	+24.79
Bellary	85.3	67.0	72	..	24.08	+9.87
Cuddapah	84.0	73.3	76	..	25.48	+1.53
Madras	86.2	75.3	74	..	33.04	+13.03
Bangalore	79.1	60.0	82	..	26.86	+1.89
Coimbatore	85.4	69.1	92	..	10.60	—0.71
Trichinopoly	88.5	2.5	69	..	23.79	+6.03
Negapatam	90.2	75.8	94	..	12.81	—6.32

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.

Mr. Syed Mohamed, District Munsiff, Lucknow, writes on 10-9-17:—"Your Life Reading about me has turned out to be wonderfully accurate."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU
Chadavaram, Vizagapatam District.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	31,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil.
Day's Exports to Continent	nil.
Futures at New York, January	26.62
Futures at New York, March	26.27
Futures at New York, May	25.95
Spot Cotton at New York	28.60
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	27.75
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans, January	25.61
Futures at New Orleans, March	25.46
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/8
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	83¼

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports.	210,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	51,000
Week's Exports to France & Contonent.	22,000
Week's Exports to Japan	nil.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	812,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	706,000

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakellaridis	31.95

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to Continent	14,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/8
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	83¼

LIVERPOOL WEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Oct. 20th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	3,111,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	121,000
East Indian " "	148,000
American " "	229,000
Other " "	65,000
Total Sales	17,000
East Indian Sales	5,000
Total Sepeculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	55,000
" " Forwarded	5,000
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	21,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	230,000
East Indian Afloat	22,000
Total Afloat	258,000

LONDON, Oct. 27.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G. M. B., nominal	£110¼
Hard Spelter, nominal.	

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris, Francs	27.40

WAR LOANS, ETC.

War Loan 3½ per cent. 1925—1928	£85¾
War Loan 4½ per cent. 1925—1945, Ex-Div.	£99
Consols 2½ per cent.	56½
Rupee Paper 5½ per cent., nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan).	65½
Government Securities 3 per cent.	55¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Oct.-Nov., Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Nov., Buyers	2/9

FREIGHT.

War Loan 5 per cent. Ex-Divd.	£93½

LONDON, Oct. 27.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, November	18/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta, November	21/6

LONDON, Oct. 27.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold, per ton, Sept.-Oct.	595
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat 416 lbs. ex-Ship, per ton, Sept.-Oct.	600
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship, per ton Sept.-Oct.	600

LONDON, Oct. 26.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta, Sept.-Oct., Buyers	595

LONDON, Oct. 27.

Bar Silver Spot	42¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 3/st	4¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
Disdount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 3/8

Closing Tone of silver:—Good. Market in sympathy with China.

Interest day to day loans	4
Interest 7 day market loans	4½

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 pe rcent. 5th April, 1917.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Market advanced owing unfavourable Indian Crop reports:—

Bengal	326
Broach	439/8

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, Oct 27th—4 p.m

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Ball Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	4 5 0	4 15 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	4 4 0	4 15 0
" Karachi Bangla	4 3 0	4 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	4 12 0	7 2 0
" Cawnpore	4 12 0	7 2 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 2	7 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 6 0	7 12 0
" Thin	7 1 0	7 7 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	4 7 0	4 12 0
" Gajar 75.25	4 5 0	4 7 0
" Black	3 6 0	3 8 0
" Gajar 50.50	4 4 0	4 6 0
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	3 3 0	7 14 0
Mowraseed	4 3 0	4 12 0

Forward.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	4 10 3
Linseed May	3 1 6

Don't Wear a Torture Truss

Because it exerts terrific pressure and does infinite harm to the ring. Our truss exert in an upward manner and is so gentle that it is hardly felt. Try our truss whilst you have a good chance to get well. To those whose ruptures are small, don't wait a minute but take step at once that will absolutely prevent your rupture from getting worse. These appliances have already brought new hope to thousands who thought their troubles were beyond repair. We have cured more han 20 per cent cases in a short time by ur trusses.

GEO. CHAPMAN & Co.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB MAKERS,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

Mr. Montagu on Indian Affairs.

With a Foreword by Dr. Sir S. Subramanya Aiyar.

This is an exhaustive collection of all the speeches delivered by Mr. E. S. Montagu on Indian Affairs ever since his appointment at the India Office as Under-Secretary to Lord Morly up-to-date inclusive of the speech he delivered on assuming the Office of the Secretary of State for India. The speeches embodied in this volume represent a true picture of Mr. Montagu and his views about India and also foresbadow his future administrative policy. The publication includes not only the speeches delivered in the House of Commons but also a number of other speeches which were made by him on various occasions and which are of importance to India. The book is sure to be of special interest to readers as is opens "with a valuable introduction written by our veteran leader Sir S. Subramanya Aiyar and contains the portraits of Mr. Montagu and Sir S. Aiyar together with an index."

CONTENTS: Budget speeches for 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913, Indian Railways and Irrigation. The Condition of India; the Indian Police, Liberalism and India. The Government of India Bill. The Indian High Court Bill, Opium Traffic, India and Protection. The Land Problem and India. His Visit to India. Reply to Lord Curzon on the India council Bill. Tribute to Sir K. G. Gupta, Mesopotamia Commission and Indian Administration, and His Future Policy.

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Dr. Sir S. Subramania Aiyar, in the course of a valuable and lengthy introduction, writes:

It is hard ro say what would have been the fate of India if the Mesopotamian Failnre had not come as a timely saviour of the situation to pass the control of India from Mr. Chamberlain who knew little of India knew less of its budget of troubles in the immediate past, and knew least of all of the character and traditions and of the tenacious love of vested interests of the Indian Bureaucracy. But if that control had to pass from Mr. Chamberlain to somebody else as a matter of party consideration and not of personal fitness at a critical moment the change would have been of no use. Mr. Lloyd George deserves the gratitude of the Empire for passing it on into the hands of Mr. Montagu. Young as he may be considered to be, he has his feet on no slippery ground, having been equipped for his task by study, personal knowledge and the spirit of Lord Morley's "Individual Responsibility" which he has imbibed fully to the benefit of the vast millions of this country. Mr. montagu has now become the hope of India as Burke would have become, if Indians could then have followed his labors on their behalf.

"Guzarati Punch" writes:

Messrs. Ganesh & Co. (Madras) have brought out a complete collection of the speeches of the Rt. Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu on Indian Affairs, with a masterly Foreword by Dr. Sir S. Subramania Aiyar. The Foreword is not merely a complimentary expression of good will extended to the timely publication by its illustrious writer but an inviting retrospect of the Parliamentary interest in Indian Progress since the advent of the Liberal Party to Power. Sir Subramania Aiyar goes back to the days of Burke and institutes a most interesting parallel between Burke's services to India and what is now awaited at Mr. Montagu's hands. The volume which lacks nothing in excellence of get up, includes an exhaustive Index and makes 450 pp. D. C. 16 mo. in all and is priced moderately at Rs. 1-8. Its usefulness at the present time needs no pointing out.

"New India" Writes:

THERE have been very many fascinating contributions recently to Indian literature, but there is nothing so indispensable and so highly useful as the timely publication of Mr. Montagu's speeches and writings on Indian Affairs. Ganesh & Co., "a leading and patriotic firm of publishers," have brought forward this up to-date and exhaustive collection with a most eliquent and informing Foreword by Dr. Sir S. Subramania Aiyar. With a skill and clearness of expression that have distinguished his recent masterpieces on Indian subjects, Sir S. Subramania Aiyar gives a vivid sketch of the Parliamentary career of Mr. Montagu, and comes to the irresistible conclusion that a statesman with such a noble record of work and proved liberal principles, trained as he was under the distinguished Parliamentarian, Mr. Asquith, will not, in all human possibility, impose upon himself the amazing task of negation of all sworn ideals of Liberalism. He writes; "So sincere and spontaneous a faith, so solemn and sanctified an expectation will not go in vain if Mr. Montagu will prove true to his convictions as expressed in his own words." Looking into the speeches and writings of Mr. Montagu, they reveal a statesmanship and breadth of vision, a conviction deep and abiding worthy of a disciple of that Liberal saint and statesman of England, Mr. Asquith, and the puny and frantic efforts made by the ever alert Anglo-Indian Press to cost him from office or make him disown his his principles look impudent and ludicrous indeed. This book contains two more valuable additions, one on "The Indian Police" and the other on "Tribute to Sir K. G. Gupta," It is very nicely got up and the price of Rs. 1-8-0 is not very high. It also contains a very exhaustive index which will be very useful to journalist. Just as Mr. Montagu said, in his budget speech of 1912, that "in India, East and West together, uniting and co-operating, are building, let us hope successfully, a lasting temple on their joint ideals,' we are glad to say that that great Temple is reaching its completion and we hope to begin its worship with Mr. Montagu as our High Priest to initiate us in that National service to Motherland.

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THE PLIGHT OF SERBIA.

AN APPEAL TO THE ALLIES.

The Serbian paper "La Serbie," published in Geneva under the editorship of Dr. L. Markovitch, addresses two appeals to the Allies of Serbia imploring them to save the starving population remaining in the country. These two articles throw a dreadful light on the conditions prevailing in Serbia, and run as follows:

The internal situation in Serbia grows worse with every day that passes. The population waits for help which is being but insufficiently and inadequautely sent to it. In our last issue we pointed out the reasons which our allies put forward, and which, in our opinion do not justify failure to send due help to a nation which is starving. With such help the sufferings of our people could be alleviated, and at the same time the effect of the blokade would not be weakened. The Swiss Committee, whose task it is to help Serbians, affirms that all foodstuffs and help sent for Serbia will be distributued among the Serbian population, and at the same time the old system of rationing will not be altered.

Numbers of persons in Serbia are deprived of food to such an extent that they can only eat bread once a week, and several kinds of food are quite unobtainable, as, for instance, milk, which, if sent, could save from death the children who are still living. Suits and boots are not to be found in Serbia, or are so dear that under present circumstances nobody is able to procure them. Assistance of this kind, if sent, will not diminish the effect of the blockade, because the recipients would certainly not pass *any of it on to enemies who give nothing to them.*

It is easy to see that military requirements and the most elementary laws of humanity are reconcilable, and with a little more goodwill it is quite possible to achieve and render a great service to the Serbian nation. It has been the duty of the Serbian representatives to explain to our English and American Allies that this is not a question of helping our enemies, but of saving the Serbian race from starvation. We again appeal to the generosity so often and abundantly shown by English, French, and Americans to save an unfortunate kinsfolk from a terrible situation. Just the same might be said of the Serbians who are prisoners or interned, whose lot is most tragic.

. . . We have spoken already about the fatal misinterpretation in connection with the relief of the starving population in Serbia. To-day we call the attention of our Allies to this matter, and implore them to save the population of Serbia from a catastrophe more terrible than the great retreat. It is the question of money which is being insufficiently and inadequately sent to them by the Government of Serbia and the Serbian Red Cross Society in Geneva. The Special Commission charged with the despatch and distribution of the money actually possesses 25,000 postcards sent by that number of families to Geneva imploring help in the matter of food and clothing, and the Red Cross Society is unable to reply to these appeals owing to lack to money and other means of help. The Serbian Red Cross Society can obtain no help from the Serbian Government, which as a matter of fact is quite dependent in financial matters upon our Allies and her resources are very limited.

The Serbian Government is sending only half pay to the officials left in Serbia. No help can be sent to families of the working class or to those who have lost their menfolk during the war by the Serbian Government on account of limited resources. From the 1st January, 1916, until the 1st August, 1917, *i.e.*, during a period of nineteen months, the Serbian Government sent them only 1,200,000fr., amounting to 70,000fr., a month.

The amount of money required to save the remainder of the heroic Serbian population, which is bearing stoically the most terrible rule of subjugation, is really insignificant compared with the fidelity and the sacrifices endured in this war.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 14th Shudh of Ashwin, 1973.
Mahomedan: 12th of Moharrum, 1336.
Jwish: 13th of Heshvan, 5678.
Parsi: 19th of Aridbehest, 1287.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co.'s Matinee in "The Gay Parisienne" at 5 p.m. and War Film at 9-45 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the G. P. O. 7-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: At 9-30 The Bandman Musical Co., in "Tit Bits." War Films at 6 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.
The Howitt-Phillips Company in "The Breed of the Treshams."
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwardes.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

BOMBAY.	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express.. ..	7 40	21 21

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

Monday, 29th.—7-15 a.m. Riding School.
Tuesday, 33th.—7-15 a.m. Riding School.
Wednesday, 31st.—6-45 a.m. Troop Drill "C" Troop, Juhu Sands.
7-15 a.m. Troop Drill "A," "B," and "D" Troops, Church Gate Sands.
Thursday, 1st.—7-15 a.m. Riding School.
Friday, 2nd.—7-15 a.m. Squadron Parade "A," "B" "C," and "D" Troops, Church Gate Sands.
Saturday, 3rd.—7-15 a.m. Riding School.
4-30 p.m. Range Practice, Colaba.
Shooting Competition.

The competition for the Monsoon Shooting Cup will take place on the Colaba Range on Saturday, next November 3rd, at 4 p.m. The cup will be held by the winner for one year. The competition will be:—
5 shots at 200 yds. Snapshooting. No. figure, 5 secs. exposure each shot.
5 shots 300 yds. Lying Slow.
10 shots 300 yds. Rapid, one minute.

E. G. PEARSON,
2nd-Lieut. & Adjutant,
Bombay, Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, Oct. 27.

282. Recruits. Drills are held daily at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. except on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. Recruits who have drawn uniform must wear it on morning parades.

283. Duties.—During October Officer Commanding No. 3 Company will detail a Battalion Orderly Sergeant for duty at Headquarters at Battalion Orderly Room and on week days (except on Saturdays) from 6-25 to 7-45 p.m. He will also detail an escort of a Corporal and 2 men to attend Battalion Orderly Rooms at 8-30 a.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Next for duty; during November No. 4 Company.

284. Tram Fares and pay for Actual Military Duty performed prior to July 31st 1917 will be paid out on personal application to the Adjutant on Tuesday evenings at 6-30 p.m.

285. Bugle Band.—There are several vacancies in the Bugle Band. Applications should be forwarded to Captain W. R. S. Sharpe, Officer Commandng No. 7 Company, at the Port Trust Offices.

286. Musketry.—No. 1 Company is detailed in accordance with instructions issued by Officer Commanding Company to fire the annual Course of musketry commencing Saturday October 27th: Attendance at the range, when detailed is compulsory.

287. General Service.—Group 4 will parade at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m. on Monday October 29th. This Group will leave for Poona on Thursday November 1st.

288. Clothing Issues.—Clothing will be issued at Quartermaster's Stores as follows:—
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday at 5-45 p.m. No. 7 Coy. Friday at 7-30 a.m. No. 1 Company.

289. Issue of Arms.—Arms are now ready for issue to those men who have not yet drawn them, Frogs are also now available for issue.

PART 2.

8. Non Commissioned Officers.—In accordance with A. G's letter No. 44137-6-A. G.1-B of 9th March 1917, all No. C. O's in the Corps are reverted to the ranks with effect from 26th October 1917.

The Commanding Officer is pleased to make temporary appointments of N. C. O's with effect from 27th October 1917 in accordance with lists circulated to Officers Commanding Companies and posted on Battalion Order Board.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Oct. 29.

Part I

1039 Drills and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending Saturday 3rd November.

—At Headquarters.—

Monday 29th October—7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.
Tuesday 30th October—7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.
Tuesday 30th October—5-30 to 6 30 p.m.
Wednesday 31st October—7 to 8 a.m. Recruits.

Wednesday 31st October 7 to 9 a.m. Officers and Voluntary N. C. O.'s regimental exercise. Dress, Drill order.

Wednesday 31st October—5-30 to 6-30 p.m. Recruits.

Friday 2nd November—7 to 9 p.m. "A" and "B" Coys. (Avtives) and Recruits. Dress, Marching Order, Grey Shirts. (Night operations).

Friday 2nd November—7 to 8 p.m. Reserves Dress, Marching Order. (Night operations).

1040 Musketry.—The Range is allotted for class firing as follows:—
Monday 29th October "A" Coy. Part III Tabie C.
Tuesday 30th October "B" Coy. Part III, Tabie C.
Wednesday 31st October "A" Coy. Part III Tabie C.
Thursday 1st November "B" Coy. Part III Tabie C.
Friday 2nd November "A" Coy. Part III Tabie C.
Saturday 3rd November "B" Coy. Part III Tabie C.

1041 Clothing.—The Quartermaster's Stores will be open for issue of clothing from 8 to 10 a.m. daily except Sundays.

1042 Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Exercise will be held from 16th to 23rd December 1917. All Active and Local Active members will be required to attend and should make arrangements with Employers and Heads of Departments for leave etc. Reserves will be allowed to attend voluntarily.

1043 Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club for firing of matches 1-2 and 3 at 7-30 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 30th October 1917.

1044 Move.—Captain and Adjutant A. R. Kearsey was authorised to proceed to Dhulia, Jalgaon and Bhusawal on 28th October 1917 on inspection duty, returning on completion.

1045 Extract.—The following extract from Divisional orders dated 26th October 1917, is republished for information:—

Musketry 1703.—The undermentioned M. C. O.'s qualified in Musketry at the 5th Musketry Course held at the Divisional School, Poona 1917.

No. 479 Corporal E. Richards Poona Rifles Regiment.

1046 Extract.—The following extracts from Divisional orders dated 26th October 1917, is republished for information:—

1707 Dress.—Attention is drawn to India Army Orders 102 of 21-2-1916, 305 of 15-5.1916, 523 of 24-7-1916 and 668 of 16-9-1916, relating to Dress regulations, for strict compliance.

India Army orders Nos. 102 of 21-2-1916 and 305 of 15-5-1916 are reproduced below:—

305 Dress.—The following is republished for information and compliance. Service dress will be worn by all Ranks for all purposes when uniform is worn, except in Mess order, during the continuance of the War and until further orders.

1047 Extract.—The following extract from Brigade orders dated 27th October 1917 is republished for information.

Appointments N. C. O.'s 1161.—The undermentioned Non-commissioned officer is appointed as officiating Staff Sergeant Instructor, Poona Rifles, to fill an existing vacancy from the date stated against his name:—

No. 5946, Sergeant A. Bonsall, (9th Bn. Worcester Regiment).

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

NOTICE.

Members of the Corps desirous of joining the Miniature Rifle Club are requested to submit their names to the Adjutant. The Miniature Range is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club for firing of Matches 1-2 and 3 Tuesday 30th October 1917.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms, on Thursday, the 1st November 1917, at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) followed by a Dinner at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.).

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday the 31st instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. A. L. Emanuel will read a paper on "Sur-names."

A VISIT TO NOGI'S HOUSE.

A STORY OF THE SUICIDE.

"Yesterday I went to see the house of the late General Nogi in Tokyo," says a writer in the "Near East." "It was on the day of the great funeral of Emperor Meijis, the 13th September, 1912, that the spirits of Maresuke Nogi and his wife passed from this house to wait upon their liege lord. Five years have elapsed, but the place of departure is just as it was on that day.

"The gate is open, the shed for the jinrikisha men still has its welcoming bench, the stable is fresh and clean, and the furnishings of the house intact. But to-day there are no horses in the stable, and no one lives in the house. And yet every morning the windows are opened to the sunshine, the furniture is dusted and the garden is swept and cleaned. For the house and its grounds now belong to the municipality and every day scores of people come even from a distance to visit the place.

"On a level with the first floor windows runs a scaffolding, allowing the visitor to view the interior without entering the house. The scaffolding is necessary because the house stands on a slope, and the ground soon drops away. The apartments of the Count and Countess are on this first floor. Their two sons, both of whom were killed at Port Arthur while under the command of their father, had rooms in the attic upstairs.

"As the scaffolding runs only along the right side of the house and along the back, only four rooms may be seen."

This is what happened in this famous house in September, 1912, when the Count and his wife committed suicide:—

"The door opens and Count Nogi enters followed by his wife. It is late evening. The Count takes his place by the window, facing the palace, and seats himself on the floor. The Countess faces him, her back to the door. They sit there in silence.

The Countess then writes:—

"To-day a grand procession starts,
In which the Royal Lord departs,
And will, 'tis told, return no more:
How sad am I to see it all!"

Meanwhile General Nogi has written:—

"High up to Heaven did our great Emperor ascend.
And left this Earth behind to us:
And pining for His Majesty,
I go along the sacred path."

"Most of the servants have been sent out to see the great funeral; the others have been told to come only if called.

"General Nogi and his wife wait in the bare chamber. Perhaps they are wondering whether their two sons are waiting for them. . . . And then the guns! The procession has started.

"It is now the time."

INDIA'S POLITICAL FUTURE.

APPEAL OF THE MAHARAJAH OF ALWAR.

The Maharajah of Alwar made a notable speech in announcing the fixture of "Our Day" in the State. The twelfth of December was fixed so that all India might unite together in organising funds for assisting by means of medical and other relief our gallant soldiers at the front. The date would fall by a happy coincidence, on the anniversary of the day when the Government of the State was assumed 15 years ago.

THE TRUMPET OF LIBERTY.

The mighty upheaval of war had its effects in India. The trumpets of liberty and freedom were giving their ceaseless blast in the din of battle. It naturally led India to compare notes, if not with other countries, at least with her sister dominions. Though India's share in the war had been generously appreciated, it might have been doing a great deal more if she had been given greater opportunities of guiding her own destinies. Following on the recognition of India, in the recent and future Imperial Conferences, came the far reaching and historic announcement of the representative of the British Cabinet which had done much to pacify the anxiety of India and win her affections. It was only in keeping with the tradition of British statesmanship that the Viceroy recently exhorted us to work out practical schemes in view of the new goal.

BURY THE HATCHET.

There was no room for divergent interests to sow the seed of mutual unpleasantness. Mutual trust was foredoomed to failure. After a plea for the interests of all communities including the depressed classes, the Maharaja pointed out the possibilities of harmony and goodwill during the future, as in the past. United as they were in the ideas of the goal, differences lay merely in the methods of achievement. The occasion was one of joy because India might rank alongside the other sister dominions of the Empire. The pace depended on India and India alone. The Secretary of State would be in India in a few weeks and it was meet to give him a personal welcome and warm response to the aims of his visit. Unpleasantness in connection with the visit was undignified. The Maharajah exhorted all communities to bury the hatchet. British statesmanship would not betray India in her time of need, but assist her in taking really substantial help towards her promised destination.

RECRUITS FROM BANSDA STATE.

The Rajasaheb of Bansda State has been showing his loyalty to the British Government by giving money and other help, from the beginning of the war, according to the resources of the State. With a view to supply recruits from the State to the Government, he has issued a notification granting a number of liberal awards in addition to those granted by the Government. Among these are:—A reward of Rs. 50 will be given to those who join combatant service. The State will provide for the maintenance of the family of persons taking actual part in fighting till their return home. In the event of their death, the State will support and maintain their whole family, till any male issue, if any, attains the age of majority and is able to support the family. Widows after the death of such people, having been found helpless, will be supported by the State during their life time.

THE EYESORE OF THE ESPLANADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Someone has at last come forward to draw attention to the scandal of the closing up of Waudby Road for the past six months, and the eyesore which the Bombay Gymkhana has presented to the public. It is, of course, hopeless to expect the English community to pay any regard to the feelings of others, and remove such monstrosities that deface our public places, even though they do not serve any necessary purpose. The ground they occupy belongs to the public; and the Gymkhana is there on sufferance. But if they were asked to remove the ugly structure that now stands bare at the Southern end of the road, or, say, the boating shed at Chowpatty, it would injure their prestige! The Blaney Statue may not be artistic, and therefore must be removed and relegated to the back ground. But this hideous and unnecessary structure, even if it faces the most beautiful public monument in Bombay must remain "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever". If it is not removed, at least some one,—the Government Architect, the Improvement Trust, the Municipality, or even the Bombay Gymkhana itself, might think of covering up its naked ugliness with creepers, till some solution is found.

I would like to throw out a suggestion in this connection. This site, facing as it does the statue of Victoria the Good—so great a friend of India—ought to be reserved for a monument of equal importance and artistic merit, designed by some great sculptor, and dedicated to the three great patriots and friends of India viz., Dadabhoy Naoroji, Gokhale and Mehta. Instead of having three separate statues to these three great men, and spending large sums on each, some of the greatest sculptors in the world should be invited to submit designs for a joint Monument or Memorial to be styled "Patriotism" in which the statues of these three should form the central group, and room be found on the base for medallion portraits of other great friends of India, Indian and English. It might be something after the Albert Memorial in London, perhaps not so ambitious, but still sufficiently imposing, and a fitting monument to stand "vis-a-vis" of the noble Memorial, the main thoroughfare of Bombay being the most suitable site for it, and not for the miserable abortion which now occupies it.—Yours, etc.,

OLIVER TWIST.

Bombay, 25th Oct., 1917.

HINDUSTHANI FILMS SHOWN AT MARINE LINES.

Under the auspices of the Seva Sadan, a very interesting and instructive Cinema show was given free by Mr. Phalke's Hindustani Film Co., of Bombay at the Marine Lines War Hospital for Indian troops on Wednesday last. Four films were exhibited. They were: Animated Matches (Atrick film) 2. Cinema Film Manufacturing. 3. Dhandal Bhat (Comic) 4. Raja Harischandra (Dramatic). These were highly enjoyed and appreciated, and great credit is due to Mr. Phalke of Bombay for manufacturing such film.

CASUALTY LISTS,

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt C J H Adamson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J Alexander, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J E Alexander, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Allison, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut W Bickerton, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut C Bostock, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A E Brazier, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F J Chown, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J P Coghlan, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C J M Cowdell, Engineers.
Lieut H L Devlin, Argylls.
Second-Lieut G O Edwards, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J H E L Edwards, Field Artillery.
Major S G Gibbs, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut W L Hamilton, Engineers.
Capt K H Hugh-Jones, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J H Humphrey, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W J Jaggers, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P Jones, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut R E Kimber, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut F Maud, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut W A Mitchison, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W P Reed, Field Artillery.
Lieut N Sharples, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut P K Smith, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R F Smith, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R R Smith, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R H Stott, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut L G T Thomas, Welsh Regiment
Second-Lieut T S G Weatherdom, Essex.
Capt H M P West, Northumberlands.
Capt H H Williams, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut W J Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A M Adams, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F Calvert, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W T Granger, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut A F W Greeves, North Staffords.
Lieut R G Hatcher, Lancasters.
Lieut-Colonel G McNicoll, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F W Pickering, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut N E Scott, Engineers.
Lieut S H Skrine, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S Veysey, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt H W Spurge, Oxford and Bucks.

DIED.

Lieut D Anderson, Medicals.

WOUNDED.

Lieut G H Adam, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A Ainsworth, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J B Alexander, Field Artillery.
Lieut H Allison, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W H F Barklam, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut R M Barlow, Lancs Fusiliers.
Major W A T Barstow, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G F Baylay, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H Beckett, East Lancs.
Capt R H Bedford, Manchesters.
Capt N A Beecham, East Surreys.
Capt J J Bell, Field Artillery.
Capt J R Bellerby, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut L A Benmment, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut F H Bickerton, Flying Corps.
Capt P Black, Medicals.
Lieut C O Bodman, Medicals.
Lieut H H Bray, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut F A Brett, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut S Brewin, Northumberlands.
Lieut-General G T M Bridges.
Second-Lieut A N Burrow, Flying Corps.
Capt G J L Burton, Rifle Corps.
Major Hon R T R P Butler, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut R Clark, Argylls.
Second-Lieut N C Clifford, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut T M Colcutt, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut G H Coleman, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E S Coley, Liverpools.
Major W P Colfox, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A E Conibear, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut B L E Coomber, Middlesex.
Lieut-Colonel A C Corfe, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J H S Cox, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut E C Coxwell, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut F Critchley, South Lancs.
Lieut H F Cronin, Engineers.
Capt C N Cross, Field Artillery.
Capt P Crow, Field Artillery.
Lieut G C G Crowder, Border Regiment.
Lieut C E Cunningham, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut G H Cushworth, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H Dance, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J T B Dawson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J D Edmondson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A D Elstub, Cheshires.
Capt L S Elton, Liverpools.
Capt G E Falkner, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt W S Ferrie, Argylls.
Second-Lieut S Flitchcroft, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D R Forster, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H E France, Garrison Artillery.
Captain R R Francis, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut R P Fraser, Royal Scots.
Brigadier-General B C Freyberg.
Second-Lieut J Froggart, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut R E Frayer, South Lancashires.
Captain C H Gardener, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut O J B George, Labour Corps.
Captain F A Gibson, North Staffords.
Captain R G N Gibson, Royal Scots.
Major S E Gordon, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut H Gregson, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A Grout, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S N Hall, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain W Harrison, Cameronians.
Lieut F W Harrop, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut C V Hart, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut M Hodgson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A F Holmes, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J A Holton, Field Artillery.
Lieut W E Howard, Manchesters.
Lieut A T Hunt, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C F Hyde, Londons.
Second-Lieut J M Edven, Royal Scots.
Captain D B M Jackson, Seaforths.
Lieut W P James, Welsh Regt.
Lieut-Col. T McL Jarvis, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut W B Jepson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E J Joels, North Staffords.
Major W H Jones, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut K Kendrick, Liverpools.
Captain G G A Kerr, Special List.
Second-Lieut F L Kimber, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut E J H Kitchin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T Laidler, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W S Lawson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G F Layne, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut B S Lidiard, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut G H Linden, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut A M Lyons, Northumberlands.
Captain D McCorquodale, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A D Mcewen, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D C Maclean, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A L Makinson, Manchesters.
Major J. Mason, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R T L Mitchell, Gordons.
Captain A J Monks, South Lancashires.
Lieut E Morley, Engineers.
Second-Lieut B Myers, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H G Neden, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C H Newbold, Lancasters.
Lieut F J Nicholas, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut F R Nield, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E S Noice, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R C Odhams, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Oldham, North Lancashires
Captain W H Orrom, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut R W Owen, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut A Parkinson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J R Parr, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C E S Phillips, Durhams.
Captain R C Phillips, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A J S Philp, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H E Phipps, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F R Pritchard, North Lancashires.
Captain A Ramsay, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W C Reid, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut F E Relton, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut H Riley, Engineers.
Captain G C Robb, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J Roberts, Liverpools.
SecondLieut A A Robinson, Liverpools.
Captain G N Robinson, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G F Rose, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S Salomon, Manchesters.
Captain M T Sampson, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut G G Saise, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut P Sharratt, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut C M R Shiell, Field Artillery.
Captain V B Shorter, West Surreys.
Captain H V Shortman, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut A P Smith, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut E G Smith, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut S P H Smith, Field Artillery.
Captain L V Stone, West Kents.
Second-Lieut O O Stretch, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F Sutherland, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut J F Tanner, Sherwoods.
Captain R H Tautz, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J Thompson, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut W Thompson, Field Artillery.
Captain R D Tonge, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut G A Turner, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut G D Turner, Welsh Regt.
Captain W M Urquhart, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut M Waite, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S S Wakefield, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut-Col. C Walker, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Walker, Field Artillery.
Captain A G Warde, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J Watt, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut F P Watts, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C F Wells, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W F Whitehead, North Staffords.
SecondLieut T H Williamson, Field Artillery.
Captain W B Williamson, Gordons.
Lieut S Wilson, Field Artillery.
Lieut A Willoughby, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain J G Wood, Cheshires.
Captain E M Worsley, Kings Royal Rifles.
Lieut P Wright, Field Artillery.
Lieut G F W Zimmer, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut S C Dolan, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut F S Howell, Gordons.
Second-Lieut L C Smith, South Staffords.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut W O Cornish, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut S L Crowther, Flying Corps.
Lieut B R Davis, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R H Garratt, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C G D Gray, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C H F Nobbs, Flying Corps. Reserve.

NURSING SERVICE.

WOUNDED.

Sister M Clarke, Alexandra's Nursing Service.
Sister J A Herbert, Territorial Nursing Service.
Sister A Redpath, Alexandra's Nursing Reserve.
Sister M B Thomson, Alexandra's Nursing Reserve.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut James D Grant.

WOUNDED.

Acting Lieut-Commander Arthur W L Brewill, R. N.
Surgeon Alfred. G Williams, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Charles E Bramhall, R N.

NAVAL DIVISION.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sub-Lieut Bertram D Laughton, Volunteer Reserve.

LONDON, October 11.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H C Markay, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H Mainwaring, Service Corps.
Lt-Col M F Mason, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut S M Mather, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut W Meakin, Sherwoods.
Lt-Col W A Murray, Field Artillery.
Lt F L Norden, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J Page, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut M A Page, Liverpool.
Second-Lieut H Park, York and Lancs.
Captain N Parrington, West Yorks.
Captain C A Payne, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut A J L Purves, Royal Scots.
Lieut F Pyke, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R J Ramsey, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H L Rew, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G Richards, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut I Roberts, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S C Roberts, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut A Robinson, East Yorks.
Captain S J Simpson, Medicals.
Captain A C Smith, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G F Sogno, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H Spencer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R H Stanbridge, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C Stead, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut H B Stoker, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut Hon C W Stopford, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J McI Stuart, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P Taylor, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut F W C Thomas, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut H A Tomalin-Jones, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut P C W G Townend, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut R G R Townsend, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut N E Travell, Northumberlands.
Captain J S Turcan, Seaforths.
Captain E Walker, Cambridge.
Captain H J Walsh, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut W P Westwood, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut G A White, Scots Fusiliers.
Captain O L Williams, Garrison Artillery.
Captain W F Wilson, Medicals.
Captain M Wood, Trench Mortars.
Second-Lieut A S Wright, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut R N Wright, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut A D Young, West Yorks

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut H L Betts, Royal Fusiliers.

MISSING.

Lieut J W Boumphrey, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut F J Bright, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E A V Ellerbeck, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut R J H Johnstone, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J G Warter, Wiltshires.
Lieut G F Westcott, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut G B Hooper, Londons.
Second-Lieut C D Menzies, Londons.
Second-Lieut A Phillips, Londons.
Second-Lieut R J Ross, Londons.
Capt H M Rushworth, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Whale, Worcesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WUNDED.

Second-Lieut E B Harrop, Liverpools.

NURSING SERVICE.

KILLED.

Staff Nurse A Climie, Territorial Nursing.
Miss D Coles, Voluntary Aid.
Miss E Thomson, Voluntary Aid.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sister M Milne, Territorial Nursing.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

DELETE WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut A S Welch, Garrison Artillery.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

KILLED.

Acting Lieut George Clark, Reserve.
Sub-Lieut James McCullock, Reserve.

DIED.

Lieut George Ellis, R. N.
Lieut Reginald A Battson, Volunteer Reserve.

MISSING.

Flight-Sub-Lieut William E B Oakley.

WOUNDED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Arthur J Binks, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Irving F Sutherland, R. N.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Grantham Towers, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut Alan C Campbell Orde, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Robert E McMillan, R. N.

NAVAL DIVISION.

KILLED.

Sub-Lieut Sidney G James, Vounteer Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Lieut Alfred O Cookson, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Thomas S Collins, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Austin L Diamond, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut John E T Gwynne, Volunteer Reserve.

(Continued on page 9.)

COMPLETE VICTORY OR NO PEACE.

A GERMAN'S WARNING.

Nothing amazes me more than that there should be people in England who imagine a lasting peace can be based upon an unconquered Germany.

This, says the New York correspondent of the "Times," is the message aimed at pacifists and advocates of a compromise peace in the Allies' countries sent to the "New York Times" by a fugitive German, Dr. Hermann Rosemaier, formerly Political Editor of the "Berliner Morgenpost." Herr Rosemaier, in a three-column telegram, graphically depicts "the stubborn facts" against which the idealists and others who imagine peace possible are dashing their heads. He declares that these idealists are doing as much harm to the world in general as the Russian extremists and their German agents. Among the stubborn facts he cites are the following:—

The Prussian Junkers still have absolutely the upper hand in Germany. Their spirit inspires the officers of the Army, the higher Civil servants, the leading manufacturers and merchants, and even the wealthy farmers, who are bound up them by ties of interest and blood relationship. They dominate the country pastors and village schoolmasters, who are dependent on them for their livelihood.

The intellectual classes from university professors to students, are animated by the same military spirit and national aspirations as the Junkers, under whose thumb are also the humbler classes of Civil servants, composed largely of non-commissioned officers.

The military associations in which ex-soldiers unite, and the smaller newspapers see to it that the middle classes are all militarists and Jingoes, while the working men's Christian associations have contrived to get a section of the working classes into the clutches of the Junkers.

Herr Rosemaier effectively points out that all these classes are in favour of a German peace such as Herr von Bethmann Hollweg outlined to Mr. Gerard, by which Belgium would be bound hand and foot to Germany, Serbia and Roumania would be ruthlessly mutilated, French and Russian territory would be annexed, Germany's colonies and ships restored, and war indemnities paid by the Allies.

Such, says Herr Rosemaier, is the peace for which official Germany is striving, and which, by way of adding insult to injury, she declares would be an honourable peace for the Allies.

Even the moderate parties, while they might be willing to accept peace based on the *status quo ante*, would offer no objection to peace with indemnities and annexations; moreover, their power is *nil*.

As for the German Socialists, they are not thinking about creating revolution. It was not until the long duration of the war made it impossible for them to continue hoping for a speedy German victory that they resigned themselves to renouncing annexations. In the early days of the war the Majority Socialists, Herr David, was explaining his terms of peace to the writer. They were virtually identical with those Herr von Bethmann Hollweg announced in January, 1917. It is just these Socialists who are leaving no stone unturned to bring about the Stockholm Conference.

Herr Rosemaier mentions Herr George Bernhard, the editor of the "Vossische Zeitung," as another promoter of the Stockholm idea. He describes Bernhard as a renegade Socialist with a fanatical hatred of England, his chief aim being to cut off England completely from all the Continental nations, and to bring these under the domination of Germany. "Bernhard in 1914 actually assured me that it was Germany's lawful vocation to be the predominant Power in Europe."

Herr Rosemaier's conclusion is that only by a military victory over Germany can the Allies "escape the horror of being forcibly domineered over by an abominable, bloodthirsty military caste."

I.M.S. PROMOTION.

It is notified that pending the resumption of formal conditions the following rules shall govern the claims of officers of the Indian Medical Service to accelerated promotion:—

Officers under 12 years' service at the out break of war.—Those who qualified in part and those on study have or combined study leave who were recalled to duty shall receive accelerated promotion with pay and position.

Officers who had completed 12 years' service and over at the outbreak of war.—Those who qualified in part or who were recalled from study leave or combined study leave shall receive accelerated promotion with advantages of position but without back pay provided that in the opinion of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, such officers produce satisfactory evidence of their intention to have qualified fully before the expiry of 16 years' service.

Rules for all other officers.—The period within which they are required to quality for accelerated promotion (i.e., while in the rank of captain or within four years of their promotion to the rank of major) shall be extended by a period equivalent to the duration of the war. Officers qualifying within the latter period shall receive exactly the same concession as if they had qualified within the prescribed time.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been informed by the Collector of Customs Calcutta that the scheme for shipment of jute and jute goods to New York or San Francisco for transhipment to Central and South American ports has been abandoned.

During the week ending October, 20th total mortality from plague stood at 9,936 against 9626 cases. The following were provincial figures:—Bombay 4,481, Madras 961, Behar 71, United Provinces 817, Punjab 157, Burma 178, Central Provinces 965, Mysore 864. Hyderabad 792, Central India 760 and Rajputana 990.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Monday, October 29, 1917.

CLEARING THE AIR.

The debate on Lord Sydenham's motion in the House of Lords is by no means unsatisfactory from the Indian point of view. It is evident that Lord Sydenham and his party found no more substantial support for their attempt to discredit the Secretary of State and to obstruct the movement towards reform in India than they found in the House of Commons, where even the faithful Sir John Rees has deserted the champions of bureaucratic reaction. They are welcome to all the support of the Lansdownes, the Lamingtons and the Midletons. One no more expects these back-numbers in the world of politics to come into line with the liberal tendencies of the day than the Tory organs of the Press that have been so profusely quoted during the past few days. Our only concern in regard to any of the critics of the present policy of the Government both here and in England is to consider whom and what they represent, and so far as those who supported Lord Sydenham in his attack are concerned there is no reason to suppose that they represent any solid body of opinion in the United Kingdom, but merely the interests of class and officialism. Their psychology is distinctly Prussian,—their attitude towards India and Ireland is that of the Prussian junker towards Poland,—and the days of Prussianism, whether in Germany or elsewhere, are over and can never return. Their whole position is based on the idea of the necessity, in their view, of keeping India politically subject, to a form of foreign government in which their Imperialistic notions shall prevail over the principles and traditions of political liberty accepted by the British democracy who are at present the real arbiters of India's destiny.

The chief interest of the debate, however, lies not in the useless wailings of the chauvinist Imperialists, but in the revealing speech of Lord Islington, who quite frankly described the realisation by the Government of India of the gravity of the position that would arise in this country unless the people were assured of an honest and practical intention on the part of the Government to reform and liberalise the whole machinery of the administration. Lord Islington admits the need for "a great constitutional change." Lord Hardinge was impressed, he says, with the need for important political changes and only thought the discussion of them might be deferred till the war was over, because like most other people he had not anticipated that the war would last so long. Lord Chelmsford was impressed with the gravity of the situation and the Government of India had long impressed the Home Government with the urgency of the reforms. The difference made by Mr. Montagu's advent to the India Office appears to be that he realised the necessity for dealing at once with a situation which his predecessor was treating in a characteristically dilatory fashion. For some time before the decision of the Cabinet, which resulted in the declaration of policy made by the Government on August 20th, the Government of India had repeatedly telegraphed to the India Office that the agitation was increasing and would increase in the absence of such a declaration and that "the situation was becoming graver and graver." These admissions will no doubt stir the bile of the reactionaries, who continue to prate about the hollow agitation of a few malcontents of the educated classes, but it is right that they should have been made and it does the Government credit that they have been made. The true situation ought not to be concealed from the British public and Lord Islington's frank and impressive statement will, we trust, completely discredit the mischievous attempts of Lord Sydenham and his friends to misrepresent the situation and the agitation for self-government as being confined to a few discontented political leaders. It would be as well if these people were to realise at once what little purpose is to be served, even from their own point of view, by continuing a futile campaign against Mr. Montagu, who we now know, on the authority of the Viceroy himself, did not order Mrs. Besant's release, which was the considered action of the Government of India on a realisation of the disastrous situation which that blunder had produced. The settling of the destiny of the people of this country does not lie in the hands either of the retired satraps or the merchant princes of Bombay and Calcutta. It will be settled by the British democracy on broad and fundamental principles of liberty and human justice, which have no relation to the protection of anybody's invested capital or any other selfish class interest. It is no good attempting to kick against the pricks and it would be more sensible, if, instead of indulging in wild charges against the King's ministers and venomous attacks on the leaders of the Indian people, the self-appointed representatives of "European" opinion in India were to make the best of a prospect which nothing they can say or do is likely to avert or alter.

While the attitude of the Government, both in England and in India, as revealed by Lord Islington, exhibits a sound appreciation of a state of feeling in this country which has to be reasonably dealt with, we have no desire to be meticulously quarrelsome regarding past blunders and continuing misapprehensions. But it is necessary to point out, in view of Lord Islington's insistence on the allegation that Mrs. Besant had pursued violent and unconstitutional methods, that no case has ever been made out to support this allegation. It remains a mere allegation, a bare assertion, and is, in the opinion of responsible people in this country, so far removed from the truth that it is not surprising that, as Lord Islington said, it was taken as an attempt to suppress free discussion of self-government. Lord Islington referred to this as a mistaken impression. We do not think he can have considered all the facts. Has he read Lord Pentland's speech demanding that all thoughts of self-government should be put entirely out of mind? Has he seen the confidential circular issued in March last to all provincial governments, which was the direct cause of that speech, and which undoubtedly aimed at the suppression of the Home Rule agitation? In face of the fact that Mrs. Besant's internment followed directly on these things, we cannot be persuaded that this was a mistaken impression and that there was no attempt to interfere with the free discussion of self-government. We are still convinced that such an attempt was made, on the advice and at the instance of a sinister figure in the councils of the Government of India who, fortunately, is no longer there to advise. Saner counsels have since prevailed. Lord Chelmsford and his present advisers have read the situation more correctly and taken up a position of statesmanship which augurs well for the settlement of the problems which confront them on lines which will satisfy for the present the ever-growing demand of Indians for the control of their own affairs.

INDIA'S UNFITNESS.

The reactionary Press in Calcutta has been stirred,—shall we say, stung?—into making a show of meeting the very outspoken and cogent comments of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah on the hollow pretences and pseudo-arguments of the so-called European agitation in regard to the Indian political situation. The "Englishman's" rejoinder is particularly choice. The institution of an Executive responsible to, and removable by, an elected Legislature is not practicable in this country, because, forsooth, "there is no electorate in India"! We further learn that there are "no elements of sufficient numbers, experience and intelligence that would be capable of forming such an electorate." It is marvellous to reflect how all the available "experience" and "intelligence" east of Suez happens to have become concentrated in the handful of individuals represented by the European trading community in this country! Lord Morley, Lord Minto, Lord Hardinge, to mention no others,—were doubtless wide of the mark, with their characteristic ignorance and hot-headedness, in not only formally instituting a real, if limited, electorate but also in recognising that the elective principle had got more and more to be extended and practically accepted in the progressive development of representative institutions in India. Those statesmen, among others, were, as we know, disowned and denounced by our self-constituted wiseacres of the "European" persuasion in this country, and it would appear that during the epoch-making interval that has elapsed since the Morley-Minto Reforms Scheme was inaugurated, they have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing. This is no doubt a happy frame of mind, but the peculiarity is one, we fancy, that is unshared by any other body of sane human beings in any part of the world to-day.

Touching on Mr. Jinnah's disturbing contention that, although millions of pounds of British capital was sunk in various countries that fact did not stand in the way of their attaining Self-Government, e.g., South Africa, Canada and Australia, the "Englishman" rather vaguely institutes a comparison "between the fitness of Australia or Canada or South Africa and the fitness of India for Self-Government." We are all for such comparison. The Calcutta journal does not make it clear whether it desires a comparison of the respective fitness of India and the Dominions at the present day or at the time when the latter won Self-Government. In either case we think India would have no occasion to shrink from the test. What are the facts? When Canada got Self-Government it was in no better condition, educationally or otherwise, than India is to-day; rather worse, in fact, in several important respects. Similarly everybody remembers the shrieks of apprehension and groans of dismay that went up from the tribe of the "Morning Post,"—including their relations and dependents in India,—when the Imperial Government, under the prophetic inspiration of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, decided to give Self-Government to South Africa following upon the conclusion of the Boer war. South Africa, we recollect, was not "ready" for Self-Government; its "fitness" for Self-Government was more than doubtful; the end of all things, in short, would come if South Africa got Home Rule! In no single case, in the history of the British Empire, have such chronic and pestilential forebodings materialised, and there is no reason to suppose that India is going to be an exception. On the contrary, as in the case of every other British Dominion, the greatness, prosperity and contentment of India and the full development of her value to the British Empire will really come *after* Self-Government has been granted. That is the proper sequence in this matter, and not the inverted order so popular with our mercantile statesmen and their henchmen in the press, by which a wholly impossible and mythical "fitness" is to be awaited for till doomsday,—when presumably our "Europeans" (including we suppose Greeks and Armenians) in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras presided over by Lord Sydenham, would sit down to determine whether or no the "fitness" of the requisite range and temperature had been achieved by the people of India! The time has come for such shallow and insincere tactics to cease. India must have Self-Government primarily because she is a part of the British Empire, and the settled tradition of the Empire has now been recognised to be equal partnership of all the component elements under the aegis of the Crown. For the rest it is a matter of natural and inalienable right. In any case it is not for our friends to worry themselves unduly over an altruistic preoccupation with the question of India's "fitness" for Self-Government!

Notes of the Day.

The German Surprise on the Italian Front.

Whatever else may be said of the strategy of the German Headquarters Staff, it generally manages to achieve the unexpected and springs its surprise not only on the outside world but on those against whom the blow is aimed. According to the telegrams dealing with Mackensen's new offensive on the Italian Front, the Italians were taken by surprise. It seems rather curious that the Germans should have been able to transfer 300,000 troops from Russia to the Italian Front without any of the Allies coming to know of the movement. And still more so that the Italians should not have been able to learn, as was apparently the case, what was about to eventuate. It is not very easy for an army to receive such vast reinforcements and to prepare for an attempt at a smashing blow, without the opposing intelligence service getting to know something of what is going on.

Politico-Military Strategy.

The blow struck by Mackensen is serious but it seems to have failed in achieving its full object. And we have every reason to be confident in the capacity of the Italians to rally against this new menace, as they rallied on a previous occasion when it seemed that the enemy was on the verge of descending into the plains and driving the whole Italian forces before him. Already we learn that the key position of Globocak, which was captured in the first onslaught, has been gallantly recaptured by a brigade of Bersagliere, while on the Bainsizza, where the fiercest fighting is reported, it is to be presumed that the Italians are more or less holding their own. We do not think it need be feared that Mackensen's effort is likely seriously to compromise the Italian position, but it will effectively stay the danger that previously threatened the Austrian forces. Indeed, the task that has been set Mackensen is so stupendous and the 300,000 men that Germany has sent to the support of her Austrian ally, are so badly needed elsewhere, that one is forced to the conclusion that this is once more a case of politico-military strategy.

A Miscalculation.

One must conclude, in fact, that the unexpected selection of this theatre of war for a surprise demonstration has been made because, in spite of the Russian demoralisation, an adventure on the grand scale on the Eastern side is not sufficiently inviting; that the German Headquarters Staff has decided that the campaigning season on the Western Front is over,—wherein they may be gravely mistaken,—and that, in any event it was necessary to do something dramatic, not merely to hearten the public in Germany, but also to satisfy the demands of the Austrian ally and to restore the latter's drooping spirits. It may also be, as one of the cables states to-day, that the Germans are really persuaded that the Italian people are weary of the war, and that a dramatic blow is likely to produce in them willingness to negotiate a separate peace. It would not be the first time that the Teuton has miscalculated in his estimate of the Latin morale.

The Fall of the Cabinet.

It is natural to suppose that the defeat and resignation of the Italian Government is a result of the unexpected events at the seat of the war. It is the Latin habit,—and one that is not to be deprecated too readily,—when anything goes wrong in time of war promptly to turn out the Government, and on this occasion a debate on a vote of want of confidence in the Government happened to be conveniently at hand; and we have no doubt that the news of the reverses at the front produced the surprise, of which Reuter spoke in a telegram published yesterday, of an overwhelming adverse vote, following on a three days' debate, in which "the speeches of the leading ministers were tumultuously applauded." It does not seem necessary to look further for this unexpected political development, but Reuter, having yesterday informed us that the vote came as a surprise, is to-day trying to persuade us that "the fall of the Italian cabinet has been anticipated for some time." It is not necessary to indulge in this sort of quick-change performance to persuade us that the crisis does not imply any weakening concerning the war. Reuter really ought to treat the public with more respect.

The Position of Indian States.

The plea of the Dewan of Mysore that Indian States should in future be represented in the Viceroy's Executive Council and the Imperial Assembly gives rise to such a number of far-reaching considerations that it is best to suspend our judgment on the idea till fuller elucidation becomes available. The claims advanced on behalf of the Indian States for "adequate recognition" are based on the community of burdens that exists between them and the rest of India under direct British administration. The fiscal policy of the Indian Government affects Indian States and the political obligation arising from that fact is urged as the primary reason for the share of responsibility contemplated by Sir M. Visweswarayya. He explicitly restricts the voice of Feudatory India exclusively to matters which concerns it in common with the rest of the country. In matters of British Indian affairs, narrowly so called, they are we infer, prepared to be non-voting spectators. How far this scheme will be effective of the aims cited by the Dewan of Mysore or indeed how much of general support the claim will elicit from Indian Princes, we do not at present care to speculate. The declarations made in the last All-India Chiefs' Conference led one to expect that any incorporation of the affairs of Feudatory States with matters pertaining to the Indian Government would be repugnant to both parties. It is only fair to remember that the view then expressed by the Gaekwar related to matters of domestic concern. But in the effort to make a clear definition of the matters that one of vital and common interest, serious and unforeseen difficulties are likely to become visible.

Two Considerations.

Now that we are on the eve of a great reconstruction, there are at least two considerations which should influence our judgment on the project suggested by the Dewan of Mysore. Will the innovation be helpful either to British India or to the Indian States; to us in British India is the innovation likely to introduce a drag or is there going to be an additional impetus to progress? Secondly, how would it affect our political programme for the present, embodied in the Congress-League Scheme? The Council of Notables proposed and abandoned by Lord Morley, presupposed a bicameral system with advisory functions. Now what is wanted by Sir M. Visweswarayya is the constitution of Indian Princes into some form of an electorate for the return of representatives to the coming Imperial Assembly. The relations of the British Government with first-class Indian States are controlled by his Excellency the Viceroy; it remains to be seen whether any topics of negotiation can be advantageously relegated to the counsels of the Assembly. The constitutional anomalies that must result in an Assembly whose decisions we want, within clear limits, to have mandatory effect, must also engage the attention of everyone, in case Sir M. Visweswarayya's pronouncement is in any sense "inspired." We expect a clearer and more authoritative presentation of the case at the time of the next Chiefs' Conference; for it is important to know what is wanted or indeed if anything is wanted at all.

'The Young Germanic Type.'

In a series of articles Herr Max Bewer—who has been suddenly presented to the German public as "the German poet"—has been describing his visits to the German Headquarters and his meeting with the Kaiser. Following, as he says, the precedents of Goethe, Homer, the Northern Scolds, and the Bible, he describes his hero by a simile from nature. Thus

> To look upon the Kaiser is like looking upon a wonderful autumn day. Think of fields and woods in all their brown fullness, while up above, on the tops of the mountains, there is the first bright, clean, white snow, and above the snow the flashing, blue, sunny sky of a wonderful day. There, from the hand of Nature, you have the faithful picture of the Kaiser, as he looks with his great, blue, flashing, but still good-natured, eyes upon a life that has ripened in fulness of work, and looks blameless into the mists of the war.

But "the poet" is not content with "the hand of Nature." He tries his own as follows:

> The full snowy hair is parted boyishly; in freely curling waves it moves as if the sea wind from the Kaiser's cruises on the seas and at regattas were still playing in it. The forehead is broad, free and high, and burnt in the field up to a line where helmet and field cap have left the lighter shading. Through the brown cheeks often passes a healthy rosy colour. The lips are fine and firm, not too full and not too thin, and the moustache is clipped somewhat shorter than in time of peace. The powerful cut of cheeks and an energetic chin, adorned [illegible] ever with an attractive dimple, complete [illegible] Kaiser head, beautiful as a picture, which, side by side with the patriarchal heads of Charles the Great and Barbarossa, will preserve for ever in German Kaiser-history its Young-Germanic type.

Their Excellencies laid the Foundation Stone of the New Club, Poona, on Saturday afternoon.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

FIERCE STRUGGLE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

HUGE ENEMY CONCENTRATION.

HEAVY LOSSES IN FIGHTING ON ISONZO

GERMANS SHELLING CARSO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 28.

In a message from the Italian front dated the 24th instant, Mr. Ward Price says that 300,000 Germans from Russia, concentrated on a front of twenty miles, have reinforced the Austrians against the Italians and more reinforcements are behind. General Mackensen is directing the Austro-German offensive and Von Buelow is commanding the Germans.

The latter pronting by a thick mist suddenly attacked the Italian outwork position across the Isonzo smashing the defending brigade and reaching the banks of the Isonzo. Advancing under cover of darkness and rain up the river they seized the town of Caporetto and then divided, a part attacking Mount Starischki and the remainder pushing on towards Robic with a view to turning the whole Italian line of defence. Both the efforts were held up.

LOSS AND REGAIN OF A KEY POSITION.

Meanwhile the other Germans made a frontal attack on the main Italian Isonzo line and took Luico and also the south of Tolmino, surprised and ejected the Italians holding the key position of Globocak. A brigade of Bersagliere recaptured Globocak with bomb and bayonet. The fiercest fighting, however, has occurred on the Bainsizza where the enemy has made a determined effort to drive the Italians across the Isonzo. Very heavy fighting is proceeding in the triangle formed by the Isonzo with the apex at Talmino.

It is the object of the enemy to push down the valley roads into the Friulian Plain. Throughout the fighting, the Germans, have shelled the Carso with seventeen inch guns with a view to holding the Iatlians there.

ENEMY OFFENSIVE INCREASING.

STRONG THRUSTS ON CARSO REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 28.

An Italian official communiqué says:—After crossing the boundaryline between Monte Canin and the head of the Judrio Valley the enemy attempted to reach the opening on the plains. Hostile effort on the Carso is increasing. We repulsed strong offensive thrusts.

FALL OF ITALIAN CABINET.

IMPLIES NO WEAKENING CONCERNING WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 28.

The fall of the Italian Cabinet had been anticipated for some time. Premier Boselli is upwards of eighty and has lost his vigour. Moreover there is dissatisfaction connected with the food question, and the new party combinations in the Chamber rendered the position of the Ministry precarious. The crisis does not imply any weakening concerning the war.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN BELGIUM.

ENEMY AEROPLANES DROP BOMBS ON DUNKIRK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDNN, Oct. 27.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 28.

This afternoon's French communiqué says that in Belgium our troops continuing the action between Dreigrachten and Draibank captured new German trenches north of the objectives reached yesterday. The progress continues to be satisfactory despite the difficulty of ground.

South of the Aisne there has been intermittent artillery firing.

German aeroplanes dropped twenty bombs of a large calibre on Dunkirk and there were thirty civilian victims.

FRENCH ADVANCE.

GOOD HAUL OF PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Oct. 28.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué to-night says:—The operations of the French this morning north of St. Jansbeek continued with success. The French advancing astride the Bischoote-Dixmude road despite difficulties of floods and heavy ground, captured the villages of Aschhoop Kippe and Merckem with many farms and strong points taking a number of prisoners. There was great reciprocal artillery activity on the British battle-front, but no infantry action. The number of prisoners captured since yesterday morning, exceeds eleven hundred of which three hundred have been taken by the French. Despite rain our aeroplanes yesterday performed valuable work, locating our attacking infantry and reporting suitable targets to our artillery. Aeroplanes flying low fired ten thousand rounds at enemy's troops and transport. Two of our aeroplanes flew down the main streets of the town level with house-tops firing at bodies of enemy troops. Three German aeroplanes were brought down and one driven down. Two of ours are missing.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 28.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—Very violent artillery bombardment from Houthoulst Wood as far as Hollebeke increased to drumfire in the morning and the enemy attacked at several points after dawn. The French yesterday attacked in the Ailette region and we after a short engagement in Pinon Wood withdrew to the northern bank of the Oise-Aisne canal and also in accordance with the plans withdrew behind the canal near Chavignon.

FINE ADVANCE BY CANADIANS.

FEUD BETWEEN ENEMY ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 28.

Reuters correspondent at British Headquarters wiring to-day says:—This morning the weather is fine but the ground is indeseribably bad. A feature of yesterday's fighting was the fine advance made by the Canadians along the Passchendaele ridge and the situation in this region was further improved during the night.

Hostile shelling has not been excessive. It is shelling believed that most of the guns have been moved to the rear. It is certain that the enemy is finding great difficulty in maintaining communication.

News from German lines shows that 1,800 of the Ninety-ninth Reserve Infantry were recently imprisoned owing to refusal to enter the line at Lens. The feud between the enemy artillery and the infantry does not seem to grow less.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRONT LINE.

ARTILLERY BEGINS ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Oct. 28.

It is announced that American troops are now in the front line in France and that American artillery has fired its first shot.

A SUPER-ZEPPELIN COMES DOWN IN FRANCE.

DUE TO EXCESSIVE COLD.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 28.

L49 came down in France because it was impossible to endure the temperature of thirty degrees below zero at the height of twenty-thousand feet. The men were stupefied with cold when they were captured. The waterballast froze in tanks and the motors and wireless apparatus stopped owing to cold.

The Zeppelin destroyed at Luneville was hit by a shell at a height of 17,000 feet. The chief novelty in the construction is that the balloonets are covered with gut instead of rubber which is very scarce in Germany. Intestines of 300,000 cattle are required to cover the balloonets of a single super-Zeppelin.

FIGHTING ON RIGA FRONT.

ENEMY BOMBARDMENT OF TOWNS.

IN AINAZHI SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 28.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says that enemy squadrons bombarded the Ainazhi sector, Salismunde and the southern coast of the Kund Island.

EVACUATION OF HELSINGFORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 28.

Preparations for the evacuation of Helsingfors are proceeding.

M. KERENSKY ON PRESENT SITUATION.

NO QUESTION OF SURRENDERING CAPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 28.

At the Preliminary Parliament M. Kerensky said there was no question of surrendering the capital to the enemy. On the contrary, the strengthening of defence to the uttermost was engaging consideration and any evacuation would be due to food and fuel supply difficulties. The parliament approved the Government's declaration.

OUR PRISONERS IN TURKEY.

IMPROVEMENT OF CONDITION DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Oct. 28.

A meeting of members of the House of Commons yesterday evening passed a resolution urging the Government to take immediate and energetic steps to improve the condition of British and Indian prisoners in Turkey. It was stated that only eighty-two out of 4,900 parcels sent to prisoners had been acknowledged.

HARDEN PROHIBITED FROM LECTURING IN BERLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 27.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 28.

Harden has been prohibited from delivering lectures in Berlin.

HEAVY SNOWFALL IN EAST OF SCOTLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 28.

Six inches of snow have fallen in the east of Scotland.

HAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SHARES OF £10 SOLD AT £80 TO P. & O. COMPANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.
Recd. 9-0 a.m., Oct. 28.

"The Times" says it is understood that a provisional agreement has been concluded by the directors of the Hain Steamship Company to sell their shares to the Peninsular and Oriental company at the price of eighty sterling for each ten sterling share representing a total payment of nearly four million sterling.

The eighth All-India Aryan Young Men's Conference will be held at Allahabad on the 14th, 15th and 16th November. Mahatma Hansrajji, President, Dayanand College Committee, will preside. All Young Men's Associations are requested to send their delegates.

BRAZIL AT WAR.

VOTE OF THE CHAMBER.

149 IN FAVOUR AGAINST 1

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 27.
Recd. 6-45 p.m., Oct. 28.

The Chamber has voted that a state of war exists with Germany by 149 votes to one.

ENEMY OBJECTIVE IN ITALY

SPREADING DESPONDENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, October 25.

The "C and M Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

Mr. Ward Price who is now correspondent on the Italian front states that the Isonzo is well suited for campaigning at this season. The enemy's motive is largely political, since he persists in the belief that Italy is weary of war and that initial successes that every great attack attains will spread despondency. One day with the Italian army is sufficient to show that this is a mistake. It is ready confidently to meet the dying beasts in the last and most desperate struggle

SINN FEINER ARRESTED IN NEW YORK.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that a man believed to be so called Captain Mellows, who escaped from Ireland after the 1916, revolt, has been arrested. He had planned to return to Ireland and possessed false passport. Other Sinn Feiners were taken off the ship at Halifax.

Captain Amundsen has returned all his German decoration as a protest against the murder of Norwegian sailors.

Beginning with the examinations next March the syllabus of the Army entrance examination has been amended.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

SUPPORT TO THE CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

Under the auspices of the Madras Presidency Association a meeting was held this evening with Mr. Lodd Govindass in the chair. Speeches were made supporting the Congress-League scheme and several methods of representation on the communal basis were placed before the meeting for criticism and approval. Dewan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, editor of the "Indian Patriot" referring to the provisions of the Congress-League scheme said that in order to guarantee that Indian opinion should be heard by Government, he would add to the scheme that the Indian Members of the Executive Council should be placed in a position of authority as heads or secretaries of departments to record their opinion on questions that might come before them. It did not matter much whether Indian Members to the Executive Council were either selected, elected or nominated; for, if the strength of the Council was made up of half the number of Indians, they might depend upon it that Indian opinion would generally prevail. At any rate the head of the Government would have opportunities of deciding between two conflicting sides of opinion.

SOLDIER FOUND DEAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 27.

The body of rifleman J. H. Windus (49) C. Company, 18th Battalion Rifles Brigade was found this morning in Cantonment gardens tank. It was fully dressed and was seen by the mali of the gardens in a sitting position under the water near the bridge leading to the island. The deceased was of a very quiet disposition and was much respected by both officers and men. The funeral took place this evening.

ALL INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 523 of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Wounded:—R. G. A. Lieut. W. L. Curwen, I. A. Lt. Col. A. H. G. Thompson, Captains W. D. Hall and Y. A. Digby, I.A.R.O. Lieut C. E. Thomas.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ADHERENCE TO CONGRESS-LEAGUE REFORM SCHEME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, October 27.

At the second day's sitting of the Punjab Provincial Conference to-day after a patriotic song by Mrs. Sarola Devi, resolutions affirming steadfast loyalty and unflinching devotion of the people of the Punjab to the person and throne of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, and their resolution to continue to place all their resources in men, money and material until the cause of right and justice was crowded with triumph, and another offering the warmest welcome to the Right Hon. Mr. Montagu and trusting that his official visit would be the fore-runner of great constitutional changes were put from the chair and carried with acclamation.

A third resolution asking that definite steps be taken immediately to grant to the people of India responsible association and share in the government and administration of the country and expressing full adherence to the Congress-League reform scheme as embodying a careful plan for the introduction of self-government in India, was moved by Mr. Manohar Lal, Barrister. He explained the details of the scheme. The art of Government, he said, is no secret craft nor an esoteric enigma and quoted the Swedish Chancellor who observed with what little wisdom was the world governed. He vehemently repudiated the charge that Indians lacked character and said that Indians, who were inheritors of mighty civilisations and participators in the awakening of the east were certainly as fit for self-government as any other nation.

Mr. Kabhi Ram of Ferozepore, an ex-member of the Punjab Legislative Council, and Mr. Ghulam Mohyddin, pleader, supported the resolution.

Mr. Barkat Ai, editor of the "Observer" further supported the resolution confining himself to the reforms of the executive council referring to the Swiss Council, the American Senate and the English constitution by way of illustration. He said that as the principle of nomination was rotten there was no alterative but to have elected executive councillors. Mr Bhanaram of Ferozpore also supported the resolution.

Mr. Durgaprasad, pleader, urged for an adequate representation of the Sikh community and said that he had an idea of moving an amendment securing such representation. On the President giving the assurance that the Conference would be perfectly willing to consider and discuss the question with the chief Khalsa or other Sikh public bodies, if the latter expressed such a desire, the resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Din Mahomed of Gujranwala, Mr. Pir Tajuddin, Dr. Kitchlu, Barrister. Amritsar, Mr. Mohammad Shab Nawaz Barrister, followed. The last speaker urged the right to volunteer so that they might fight the Turks and other invaders. if need be, and asked for the establishment of a military college at Rawalpindi.

Mr. Faqirchand of Hoshiarpur supported the resolution. He referred to the action taken by some officials to dissuade delegates from attending the Conference and urged the repeal of the Arms Act. The resolution was carried *nem con.*

Resolution No. 4. urging for the Punjab the status of a major province on account of its population, political and economic importance was moved from the chair and carried unanimously. The Conference then adjourned for lunch.

OTHER DEMAND FOR REFORMS.

Quite a large number of resolutions were taken and passed at this afternoon's sitting of the Punjab Provincial Conference The first related to substantial extension of local self-government covering the establishment of municipal boards in all towns with 3,000 and more population, extension of elective principle, non-official chairman, and establishment of panchayets on elective system in villages. Other resolutions urged the establishment of a High Court independent of the executive, duration of land, revenue settlements for fifty years, total repeal of the Arms Act, establishment of a military college open to Indians of all classes in the Punjab, status of India equal to that of the self-governing dominions, immediate repeal of the Press Act, release of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, establishment of district congress committees in every district, appointment of mixed committee to enquire into the case of each person interned under Defence of India Act. Another resolution condemned unjustified attack by certain Anglo-Indian associations and newspapers upon the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu and vilification by them of the party of Indian constitutional reformers. It was also resolved to invite the Congress and League next year to Lahore and to accept Amritsar's invitation to hold the conference there next year, and also that a deputation consisting of the president, the chairman, and other delegates should wait upon Mr. Montagu.

The conference dispersed with ringing cheers for the King-Emperor.

HOME RULE FLAG CASE.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTIONS OF MADRAS HIGH COURT.

"New India" writes:—

The High Court of Madras yesterday passed what we venture to call a most extraordinary Order in the revision petition on the order of the Coimbatore Magistrate, Mr. MacMichael, who, returning from the Collectors' Conference at Ooty on Sunday, hastily passed on the next morning an *exparte* order to the interned trio, to take down the flag flying in the compound of the house in which they were guests. The order was not served on any one of the persons concerned. Armed police came to the compound, and on the verbal order of the Deputy Magistrate, who claimed to be acting for the Magistrate, they violently uprooted the pole, removed the flag and carried it away with the flag. While this was going on, an order arrived, and was not served, but thrown down on a table near which Mrs. Besant was sitting without a word to her. When the case was called on for hearing an adjournment was asked for to obtain Counsel. Mrs. Besant being too weak to argue it for herself. Meanwhile the Deputy Magistrate was transferred to Vizagapatam by the Magistrate, and the Sub-Inspector who should have served the order was also transferred, we do not know whither. The case came on and the police asked for an adjournment to obtain evidence. Then the Superintendent of Police who had taken out the order disappeared. After the adjournment to obtain evidence, the Counsel said they brought no evidence. The assailed parties brought evidence, which remained unshaken. The Magistrate reserved judgment and went on tour, and the High Court could not be moved till judgment was on record; thus a long delay occurred. The parties left the jurisdiction without recovering the property illegally removed. Naturally they thought the High Court would deal with the case, as there seems no reason that it should have jurisdiction over Magistrates if not to correct them when they act illegally and unjustly. Mr. K. Srinivasa Iyengar was prevented from entering on the merits of the case, for the Hon. Justices Ayling and Phillips declined to interfere on the ground that the order had nearly expired and the petitioner had left the jurisdiction of the Magistrate. They refused to go into the question as to whether the action of the Magistrate was outside or within his powers. Thus the petitioner is left without remedy and liable to prosecution for not obeying an order which could not be obeyed because the flag and pole were down before the order arrived which was not served! Mr. Justice Ayling said that "prosecution was not within the range of practical politics". That may be so, but it was very much within their range while Mrs. Besant was interned, and had it not been for the hasty high-handedness of the whole proceedings, there is little doubt that she would have been enmeshed in a criminal prosecution, and have had to run the chance of a trial for disobedience to the Magistrate's order.

CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME

JAIN SUPPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, October 27.

(From a Correspondent.)

Representatives of local and mofussil Jains of all sects met at the house of Rai Sahib Pyarelal, Vakil, Delhi, and established a Jain Political Conference and decided to submit a memorial to Mr. Montagu supporting the Congress League scheme of reforms and asking for special seat, on the ground of Jains being an important minority, in the Provincial and Imperial Councils, to be filled by election by the Jain Community.

It was also resolved to submit a memorial for the release of Pandit Arianlal Sethi. Mr. Tekchand of Jandiala presided.

"OUR DAY" AT CAWNPORE.

"PROGRAMME OF CELEBRATION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, October 27.

In connection with the forthcoming "Our Day" celebration it is interesting to learn that there is being organised in Cawnpore under the auspices of Lady Meston a huge lucky bag for which over 220 prizes to the value of a quarter of a lakh of rupees including a motor car and diamond rings etc., are being presented by a few patriotic gentlemen. A special feature of the scheme will be that every rupee subscribed by the public will go towards the general fund Red Cross Work.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

BOMBAY, Oct. 27.

	Rs. as.
Cash Certificates	2,208 12
Total up to date	23,16,913 12

The District Traffic Superintendant Bandikin states:—Due to flood in Sambar lake passenger service between Phulera and Kuchman Road is stopped.

INCOMETAX AMENDING BILL

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

TO ASSESS NON-RESIDENTS' COMPANIES' PROFITS.

VARIOUS CLAUSES EXPLAINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

The "Gazette of India" this morning publishes the text of the Bill to Consolidate and amend the Law relating to Income Tax, of which the following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

(1) The present Bill which practically recasts the whole of the Indian Income Tax Act 1886 (2 of 1886) has a threefold purpose. In the first place, it remedies certain inequalities in the assessment of individual tax-payers under the existing law, which have become especially apparent since a graduated scale of the tax was introduced by Act 5 of 1917: secondly, it defines more precisely than the existing Act the methods whereby income and profits of various descriptions are to be calculated for income tax purposes so removing a defect which has led to some lack of uniformity in the standards of different provinces; and lastly it effects a number of improvements in the machinery of assessment which experience has shown to be essential for the efficient and equitable working of the tax.

(2) The recent introduction of graduated rates of income tax makes it necessary to abandon the system of assessing the tax separately on the different sources of income falling under the four parts of the second schedule to Act II of 1886, since with this system an assessee deriving his income from more than one source may be called on to pay appreciably less than a person of equal taxable capacity, who possesses one source of income alone. One of the main objects of the present bill is accordingly to bring together all sources of an assessees income for the purpose of determining the rate at which he shall be assessed on each part of it. This object is effected by Clause 14 and Schelude 1 of the present Bill, which provide that the rate at which the tax shall be assessed on all income, which under the provisions of the Act is chargeable to the tax called Taxable Income, shall be determined by the total income enjoyed by the assessee to which the Act applies.

(3) A distinction is drawn by the provisions Chapter 1 and Schedule 1 of the Bill between total income which determines the rate at which the tax is levied and taxable income which determines the amount on which the tax is levied. The rate at which the tax is levied on an assessee will be determined by his total income accruing, arising or received in British India (or deemed to do so under the Bill) after omitting therefrom the receipts specified in Clause 3 (2) and deducting the allowances mentioned in Clauses 8, 9 (2) 10 (2) and 11 (2) of the Bill, and also omitting under Clause 4 of the Bill the expenses incurred in earning agricultural income including any land revenue payment and the first thousand rupees of the net agricultural income in calculating the amount on which the tax is levied. These reductions will also be made but an assessee will further be entitled to subtract from the residual amount (1) any salary which fulfils the conditions of Clause 6 (1), (1) of the Bill, (2) any sums which he has spent on the purchase of an annuity or for similar insurance purposes provided they fulfil the conditions laid down in Clauses 6 (1), (2) and 12 (2) of the Bill, (3) under the provision clause 7 of the Bill any interest which has been received from a security of the Government of India issued or declared to be income-tax free, (4) under Clause 12 (1) of the Bill any interest which he has received as a member of a company or of a firm or undivided Hindu family where the tax has been paid or in payable by the company, firm or family (5) agricultural income.

(4) Of these items of abatement only that relating to agricultural income calls for any special comment as has already been explained in paragraph 1 above. The Bill is a bill to improve the machinery of assessment and to remove the existing inequalities in the burdens which the tax lays on individual assesses except in so far as improved methods of assessment will result in a higher revenue. The Bill is not designed either by altering the rates of the tax or otherwise to raise money and for this reason it retains the existing exemption from the tax of agricultural incomes but with the present system of income-tax graduation under which an assessee's rate of assessment increases in accordance with his means. It is obviously equitable that assessing the rate on which a person should pay on his non-agricultural income, his income from agriculture should be taken into account, otherwise a wealthy landlord possessed also of some non-agricultural income might pay on the latter at rates intended only for the poor. Accordingly the bill provides for the inclusion of net agricultural income, in total income, but as a concession more particularly to persons of small means, Clause 4 lays down that the first thousand rupees of net agricultural income shall not be taken into account in determining either the rate of the tax or the amount on which it will be levied..

(5) The income determining the assessment both as regards the rate and amount of the tax will under clause 14 of the Bill read with the definition of the year of assessment in Clause 3 that actually accruing in the twelve months preceding the financial year for which the assessment is made or at the assessee's option any period of twelve months for which his accounts have been made up ending within the year preceding that financial year. Under the existing Act the tax chargeable on account of salaries and interest on securities is deducted at the time of payment of the salary or interest by the officer responsible for making the payment and this procedure will be continued but such deductions will under Clause 15 of the Bill be treated merely as payments in advance on account of the assessment to be made on the following year, and if it is found that any deduction has been effected at a rate which is not applicable to the assessee's total income an adjustment will be made at that assessment in addition to the existing procedure for obtaining refunds of income-tax deducted from interest on securities, is retained by Clause 36 of the Bill.

SERVICE OF NOTICE.

(6) Under the existing Act it is now incumbent on a Collector to obtain from any assessee a return of his income and where the income estimated at less than Rs. 2.000 the assessee is not ordinarily served with a personal notice of assessment, the result is that many persons have no opportunity of representing the amount of their incomes before on *ex parte* assessment has been made on them and they have to seek recourse to a petition to the Collector if they consider their assessment inequitable. Now that the rates of taxation have been enhanced it is desirable in the interests, both of the assessees and of the Government, that the Collector should obtain returns of income in all cases before they make an assessment and should also, if they doubt the correctness of any return, call such evidence as may be necessary to test it before coming to their decision. Clause 17 of the Bill accordingly provides for the service by the the collector of a notice on every person whom he proposes to assess to income tax requiring him to furnish a return of his income, and Clause 18 enables the Collector to call upon an assessee to produce evidence of the correctness of his return. In addition Clause 18 empowers the Collector to utilise any evidence bearing on the assessment which he may obtain of his own motion while under Clauses 26 and 27 he can enforce the attendance of any person including the assessee for this purpose and compel the production of the information that he requires. Clause 21 requires personal notices of assessment to be sent to all assessees.

(7.) Assessments conducted in this manner should be made with much greater certitude than hitherto and it becomes unnecessary to retain the procedure whereby a person objecting to his assessment by the Collector petitions the Collector against it. All evidence now produced before the Collector in objection proceedings, will under the provisions of the Bill, be available to him at the earlier stage when the assessment is being framed. A petition against an assessment finally made by the Collector will therefore under Clause 22 of the Bill be only to the Commissioner; but such petitions will, subject to the conditions of that Clause, be allowed universally and will not, as at present, be confined, (subject to the Commissioner's discretion) to cases in which the tax assessed is Rs. 250. or upwards.

(8) Section 31 of the existing Act providing that an assessee may compound for the tax over a series of years has been omitted. Compositions already made will not be affected and Collectors will be empowered either by a rule or an executive order to make similar arrangements in future subject to such conditions as it may be thought fit to lay down.

(9.) Section 33 of the existing Act providing in certain circumstances for amendment of assessment has also been omitted. This section is no longer required now that the tax is based on income actually accruing.

(10.) The bill contains a number of other alterations in addition to the present law. There are, where comment appear to be necessary, discussed in the notes on the Clauses appended to this statement, notes on Clauses where sections are mentioned. The reference is to the Indian income tax Act (2 of 1886) clause 3 (2) (1) section 5 (1) (e) of the Act has been expanded to make it clear that income derived from property employed for religious or public charitable purposes is only exempt from income tax to the extent to which it is applied to those purposes and also to make it clear that voluntary dedications are not exempt.

Clauses 3 (2) (3) and (4)—These exemptions are already in force thereby rule or practice clause 3 (2) (6) under this sub-clause following the English practice the recipient of a voluntary contribution or gift will not be liable to income tax on it while the donor will not be permitted to claim an allowance on its account in calcuating his total or taxable income.

Clause 6 (1)—The term salaries is for the purposes of the Bill confined by this clause to salaries, annuities, etc., from which income tax is deducted at the source. Salaries etc., paid by private employers who have not made arrangements with the income tax collector for deducting the tax at the time of payment will therefore be assessed under Clause 2 as income derived from other sources.

Clause 8 Section 24 of the Act is expanded so as to apply to all house property whether occupied by the owner or not and the allowances which can be claimed are specifically stated as in the past. There has been some diversity of practice in the matter. It will be observed that no allowance can be claimed on account of municipal taxes.

Clause 9 (2)—The allowances which can be olaimed in computing profits are specifically stated to prevent the diversity of practice which has occurred in the past.

Clause 29—This clause has been adopted from the English law and provides for the separate taxation of the independent income of married women.

Clause 32—Much difficulty has been experienced in the past in adequately assessing the India profits of foreign non-resident companies or firms trading in India, either through branches or through subsidiary companies or firms or through agencies. Sub-clause (2) of this Clause, which follows the lines of the English law, viz., section 31 (3) of the Finance (No. 2) Act of 1915, is designed to meet the cases of these non-resident companies or firms and it is proposed when the Bill becomes law to issue a rule under Clause 43 (2) (d) which will enable them to be taxed on a percentage of their turn-over or on some proportion of their total profits taken to represent the Indian profits if their actual Indian profits cannot be ascertained in any other way.

Clause 52—This clause has been adopted with necessary modifications from Sections 58 to 59 of the Indian Stamp Act (2 of 1899.)

MURDER OF A PARSI LADY

ACCUSED ATTEMPTS SUCIDE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Oct. 27.

Mr. J. M. Conder, Sub-divisional Officer, Maymo, has begun the magisterial enquiry into the murder of Mrs. Mistry, wife of Superintendent, Military Accountants Department, the accused being their Native Christian cook named Joseph. The case occurred at 12-45 p.m. on the 5th October, the deed having been committed, it is alleged, by the accused cutting the mistress's throat with a razor and also a knife after which he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his own throat.

The evidence of nine witnesses examined for the crown showed that the body of Mrs. Mistry, Parsi lady, was found in a pool of blood downstairs her house in Mandalay. The throat was cut in such manner that the head was nearly severed from the body. The murderer evidently had not succeeded with the razor which appeared to have been snatched away by the lady from the appearance of the cuts on her hand. He appears to have cut her with the knife. The body was lying on its back with four gold bangles at the feet, clearly indicating that robbery was not the motive for the diabolical murder.

A servant of one of the neighbours gave evidence to the effect that shortly after the commission of the deed, he saw the accused jump out of the window of the room where the body was found. The accused had blood on his chest and was holding a longish weapon about eight inches in length which he dropped further down the road when he ran away, and which was subsequently picked up.

Kumvoodin, a syce in the employ of Mr. Elmore deposed to the accused having spoken to him while he was walking his master's horse on the road near the bazar on the morning of the murder. He (the accused) said he had not been paid his wages by Mrs. Mistry, adding if he was not given them either his own life must go or that of his mistress.

Sundaram, compounder of the Maymyo hospital testified to it too.

The accused on being questioned admitted having cut his own throat, but assigned no reason.

The enquiry is proceeding.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

CENTRAL FUND.

(Associated Press.)

The total sum received by way of subscriptions to the Central Imperial Indian Relief Fund from the date of its inception up to the 30th September 1917 was Rs. 1,37,40,000. The interest upon sums placed at fixed deposit amounted to about Rs. 6,70,000 bringing the total income of the Central Fund up to Rs. 1,44,10,000. The expenditure up to the same date amounted to Rs. 73,80,000. The balance in hand on 30th September 1917 was Rs. 76,30,000.

ANGLO-INDIAN DEPUTATION TO MR. MONTAGU.

SUBJECTS TO BE SUBMITTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, October 27.

It is understood that among the subjects to be submitted by the Anglo-Indian deputation to Mr. Montagu, decided on at the conference of the 24th instant, will b (1) Anglo-Indian representation by election on all representative bodies in India such as Imperial and Provincial legislative councils, municipalities, universities etc., (2) Gradual introduction of Home Rule as people become fitted for it. They are not so now. . (3) The British character of the administration must be maintained. (4) Greater facilities should be afforded for the promotion of Anglo-Indians from subordinate to superior grades of Government services. (5) Anglo-Indians should be freely admitted to British naval and military units and staff college.

PANDIT ARJUNLAL'S INTERNMENT.

PRAYER FOR RELEASE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, October 27.

At Belgaum the Shahapur Jains assembled in a public meeting yesterday. Mr. Yeshwantrao Ankli presided. A resolution proposing that Pandit Arjunlal Shethi, interned unjustly and without trial in Jaipur in 1914, be speedily released was passed. Copies of the resolution of the meeting were sent to the Secretary of State for India, H. E. the Viceroy and H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur.

The Rangoon Municipal Committee has addressed the Burma Government in regard to the proposal to establish a special port sanitary authority in Rangoon. In the opinion of the committe there is no need for a special port sanitary authority in Rangoon. The Port Commissioners had also considered the question and agreed that there was no need for a special sanitary authority in Rangoon.

In the cheating case of Rowe and Company v. G. Penn Simkins a European for the arrest of whom a warrant was issued by the Western Sub-divisional Magistrate, Rangoon, intimation has been received that the warrant has been executed in Calcutta and the accused is on his way to Rangoon.

GERMANY'S CRIMES.

HERR LIEBKNECHT'S EARNEST DENUNCIATION.

There recently was smuggled into Holland a copy of an open letter which Dr. Karl Liebknecht circulated in Berlin last year, and which is believed to have played a great part in the trial which resulted in Germany's most famous Socialist leader incurring a sentence of penal servitude which he is still serving. The document, a leaflet of four pages, bearing on the front a portrait of Liebknecht is dated Berlin, 3rd May, 1916, and is addressed to the Konigliche Kommandanturgericht Berlin (Berlin District Court Martial). Whilst setting forth its author's view of the war as a struggle of the masses against the classes throughout the world, it also contains a damning indictment of the rulers of Germany for their initiation and conduct of the war. Its circulation caused consternation to the military authorities who not merely seized all the copies upon which they could lay their hands but made it a criminal offence for any one to be found in possession of it. The following are extracts from the letter the publication of which abroad the German Government so earnestly desired to prevent:—

The German Government is in its very social and political being an instrument for the exploitation and suppression of the labouring masses. It serves at home and abroad the interests of Junkerdom, capitalism and militarism. It is the reckless representative of world political expansion, the strongest driver of competition in armaments, and therewith one of the weightiest exponents in the creation of the causes for the present war. It plotted this war in conjunction with the Austrian Government and so burdened itself with the chief responsibility for its outbreak. It arranged this war whilst misleading the masses of the people and even the Reichstag.

Compare, for instance, the keeping silent about the ultimatum to Belgium, the making up of the German White Book, the alteration of the Czar's telegram of the 29th July, 1914, etc. It seeks to maintain the war feeling in the nation by the most blame-worthy means. It carries on the war by methods which, even regarded from the hitherto customary level, are monstrous. Such, for instance, are the invasion of Belgium and Luxembourg poison gases, the Zeppelins, which are designed to destroy everything living, combatant or non-combatant in a wide circle below them; the submarine trade war; the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*; the system of hostages and contributions; especially in the beginning in Belgium, the systematic trapping of Ukrainian Polish, Irish Mahomedan and other war prisoners in German prison camp, for purposes of a traitorous war service and traitorous espionage in the interests of the Central Powers; the treaty of Under-Secretary Zimmermann with Sir Roger Casement of December, 1914, as to the formation, equipment and training of British soldiers from among the prisoners to form an Irish brigade in the German prison camps; the attempts to use civilian subjects of hostile States who were in Germany by threatening them with forced internment for war service of a treacherous character against their country; the dictum necessity knows no law, etc.

The German Government has tremendously increased the want of political rights and the exploitation of the masses of the people by the conditions it imposed under a state of siege. It refuses all serious, political and social reforms, whilst by phrases about the supposed equality of all parties, about the supposed reform of political and social treatment, about the supposed "neuorientierung," etc, it tries to maintain its hold on the masses of the people for the purposes of its Imperialistic war policy. Because of its regard for the agrarians and the capitalists it has entirely failed in the economic provisioning of population during the war and it has prepared the road for making usury out of the people and their very needs. To-day still it holds fast to its war objects of conquest, and therewith forms the chief hindrance to immediate peace negotiations on the ground of no annexations and no force of any kind. By the maintenance of the illegal state of siege censorship and so on it smothers public knowledge of uncomfortable facts and criticism of its methods.

The present war is not a war for the defence of the national invivolability or for the liberty of small nations. From the standpoint of the proletariat it signifies only the most extreme concentration and increase of the political suppression their economic training, and militaristic slaughter of the life of the working-classes for capitalistic and absolutist advantage. To this there is only one answer of the labouring classes of all countries, namely, a sharpened international class fight against the capitalistic Governments and dominating classes of all countries for the removal of every form of suppression and exploitation, and for ending the war by a peace in the Socialistic sense. As a Socialist, I am on principle an opponent of this war as of the existing military system. The fight against militarism is a life question for the working-classes.

The war demands that the anti-militarism struggle shall be carried on with redoubled energy.

WIRELESS IN INDIA.

SOME PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIENCES.

Although we wireless operators occupy to some extent a detached position on board; nevertheless, as time goes on we grow into sympathetic touch with the steamship company upon whose vessel we are serving, writes T J. Chapman in the "Wireless World." The photograph of my steamer with its black funnel striped in white, and its white burgee flag with red diagonal, speaks for itself as to what steamship line I am serving—at all events, to anyone acquainted with the Far Eastern trade. The British India Steam Navigation Company, whose vessels from the means by which the various coastal ports of British India, Burma, Java, etc., are connected together, has performed yeoman service for the Government in the course of the present war, by the loan of their vessels for the purposes of troop transport and fos patrol work. At the outbre k of war there were about one hundred and forty "B. I." vessels engaged on this coastal trade; and, as their passenger steamers were specially designed for this work, carrying in normal times anything from one to three thousand natives, besides first—and second—saloon passengers, it will easily be understood that they were able to afford material aid to the military authorities.

It was in 1912 that the owners decided to equip their vessels with Marconi wireless apparatus, and Mr. J. Pringle was sent to Calcutta in order to superintend the arrangements then made. In consequence of the fact that the coastal vessels of the company, in the ordinary way, never see European waters, the operating staff engaged for service thereon were sent out to India and engaged on foreign service for a specified period. The Marconi Company followed their usual practice of keeping in close touch with their operating employees, and therefore opened a depot and office in Calcutta. From this office Mr. Pringle continues to direct the work of the company's staff at work on the Indian coast, as well as those operating on the various other steamship lines calling at Calcutta. Extension came very speedily. The experience acquired by fitting the large vessels with wireless installations soon indicated to the steamship company the advisability of bestowing the same boon on the rest of their fleet. This extension entailed the employment of a much larger number of wireless operators to work exclusively in Indian waters. In consequence, the Marconi Company found it no longer sufficient to have an office on the eastern side of the Empire; and they opened a new establishment in Bombay to deal with the business requirements of the western coast.

So far as the British Indian Empire is concerned, radio telegraphy is controlled by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, whose department is responsible for the administration of no fewer than nineteen important stations. Some of these are utilised in connection with the network of the General Land Telegraphic Service of India. Thus, for instance, we have the installation at Victoria Point in the southern part of Lower Burma, about halfway between Bangkok and Singora, maintaining continuous touch with India, and linking up with the inland telegraph service. It thus connects with the vast systems of communication which radiate in every direction all over the habitable world, whilst the station on Diamond Island, at the mouths of the Irawadi, not far from Rangoon, exercises similar functions The Andaman Islands and their immediate neighbourhood are served by the Port Blair station. Perhaps the most important installations, from the point of view of shipping, are those of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon. Messages from the first named port, the wireless centre for the western Indian coast, are often picked up before the vessel loses touch with Colombo. After the same fashion the stations of Calcutta and Madras furnish media of communication to vessels navigating the eastern coast, whilst in Lower Burma, still further east, Rangoon takes up the tale.

It will be seen, from what I have said, that there is quite a colony of wireless operators stationed in this comparatively quiet backwater of Indian life—"quiet" only by way of contrast and in view of its far removal from London and the other great business centres of the West; full enough, however, of activities of its own. Here we all live, working out our destiny round and about the Indian Ocean, quite possibly overlooked and half forgotten by our confreres on the bustling Atlantic routes. Exiles though we be, we are on the whole happy in our banishment; for—although the climate of India is trying to European physique—those of us who spend the greater part of our time at sea get all the benefit of the cool breezes (which blow pretty regularly throughout the greater part of the year) and thus escape the deadly heat of the Indian plains. The seas round this great Continental Peninsula during eight months of the year present a wonderfully smooth surface, irdescent with gorgeous colour schemes, which made an irresistible appeal to the eye, and recall inevitably to one's mental vision the dramatic quatrain of Rudyard Kipling:

The Indian Ocean sets an' smiles.
So soft, so bright, so bloomin' blue:
There aren't no waves for miles and miles
Except the jiggle from the screw.

To the man who can acclimatise himself India presents a full banquet of sights and sensations, the like of which can be experienced nowhere else in the world. In what other part of the habitable globe can we see such a feast of colour as India has to offer both with respect to the costumes of its inhabitants and the exotic luxuriance of its flowers and foliage? The attitude towards life, and the daily customs of the people, both in their religious and secular aspects, have afforded life studies to many servants; and the ordinary individual, who merely makes an amateurish study of human nature in an unfamiliar *milieu*, can find within the limited scope of his observation abundant food for thought.

THE TRUE SCEPTIC

QUESTION OF TRUTH.

Men must seek some solution of life's deeper problems, writes a correspondent in "The Times." They cannot hold their minds in leash or restrain them from their instinctive activities. In the long run thought must have its way, which is the way of challenge and inquiry. But the wise man knows that he can never meet with complete success in his search for truth. If anyone is so vain as to persuade himself that he has attained it, he is self-deceived, and confesses himself bankrupt of spiritual aspiration. Claiming to know all things he is convicted of not knowing himself. In nothing is the mind of the inquiring man more active than in its search for the Absolute, which for the Christian is God. The cry is always, "Oh that I knew where I might find Him!" The search which expresses and would satisfy that yearning is a part of all true human life. The man who engages in it with pure heart and keen desire lives worthily. It is true that we can never attain complete success in this quest, but we can always be advancing to a clearer knowledge though not always at the same rate of progress, for the mists of earth distort the objects of our inquiry and wayward passions dull our senses. The quest for truth cannot be abandoned.

Henry Sidgwick, in his eassay on Arthur Hugh Clough, remarks that continued contemplation of insoluble problems is not merely unpractical, but anti-practical. Yet he admits that Clough's fine passion for absolute truth conflicted with this dictum. The poet in this matter is wiser than the philosopher. It is true that if our minds could be active on nothing but the unknown or the unknowable thought would be mere futility. It would die either of mad bewilderment or of sheer inertia. But God is larger than our measures, and while we realize that there is much we do not know, much that we cannot know, yet we do know something of Him, and this knowledge is sufficient justification for our conviction that the diligent inquirer may learn more and more of the mystery of His Nature. This is the creed of the True Sceptic. He inquires because he knows something and would know more. In this faith he searches into the unknown. He is in no hurry to frame theories or seek to give his thought a systematic form. He accepts apparently irreconcilable propositions, recognizing that he cannot correlate them to each other or make them fit in with anything like a symmetrical system of thought, though each claims a place in the full circle of truth. God's sovereignty may be difficult to correlate with man's free-will, yet the True Sceptic sees no justification for denying the one or the other because he finds it difficult to bring them together in a synthesis which will perfectly match his logic. The art of doubting well is a difficult one to learn, and the true sceptic finds himself in need of much faith.

EXPERIENCE AND FAITH.

The moral character of God has been challenged with a new insistence during the present war. It is not a new problem. Both in ancient and modern times it has been stated in more ways than it is possible to recount. But to-day it is deeply affecting the minds of millions who rarely gave it a thought before. In these circumstances many who feel the challenge of their own experience with a new poignancy are conscious of their doubts of the Divine goodness. Just when they need conviction most they find themselves challenged by uncertainty. But why should they be troubled? Let them become True Sceptics. The moral character of God is something more than a phrase, for phrases do not hold men's hearts from generation to generation, always inspiring them to fidelity and courage. Experience must be trusted, though doubt is not ignored. The first must be accepted faithfully in order that we may bravely confront the latter.

Is my gloom, after all,
Shade of His hand outstretched caressingly?

The True Sceptic's life is full of stirring adventure. He searches ardently and at great cost. He has had his successes. He has purified his soul by discipline. Light has come here and there, and the vision splendid has at least sent its gleam to his soul. He has tested it in the alembic of experience and found it true. The light came from God. It was a divine act of self-disclosure—a self-disclosure of the Most High. The True Sceptic finds in that fact inspiration for his further quest for truth. Thus, if he does not enjoy the full confidence of those who believe that they have already attained, he looks forward to the time when he shall share the fuller knowledge which is given to those who seek reverently. For those who seek shall find, and the True Sceptic has his reward.

MUNITIONS CONTROL.

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S PROGRESSIVE MOVE.

Mr. Winston Churchill, says "Truth," has signalised his return to office by the introduction of a new system of administrative control into the Ministry of Munitions. It is high time that some form of coherent organisation should be devised to co-ordinate one of the most marvellous improvisations ever seen. The Ministry of Munitions was formed in the early summer of 1915; to-day its headquarters staff numbers 13,500, and it employs 2,000,000 persons. It is quite obvious that no one man, be he Mr. Lloyd George, or Dr. Addison, or Mr. Churchill, or Nietsche's Superman himself, can control a Ministry so vast and so amorphous. Mr. Churchill has decided to set up a Munitions Council, somewhat on the lines of the Army Council, consisting of expert business men. The chief departments concerned with the production of munitions will be grouped under the control of the Council, the members of which will superintend the work of the several groups and will exercise such supervision as may be necessary to carry out the policy of the Government. The Minister will thus be relieved of a mass of detail work and be free to devote himself to the larger questions of policy and in particular to the adjustment of the innumerable difficulties between employers and employed which is by far the greatest problem with which Mr. Churchill will have to grapple.

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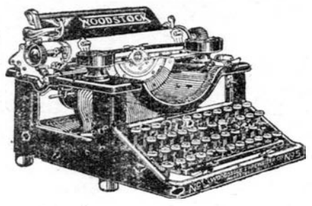

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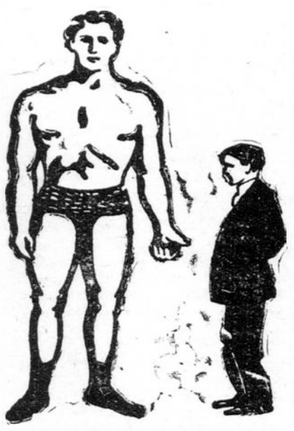

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CSUALTY LIST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A E Beall, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut P Binnie, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut E E Bradshaw, Field Artillery.
Capt J H Brunskill, Cyclists.
Second-Lieut R A Casson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut K H Clarke, Argylls.
Second-Lieut E F C Colquhoun, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt E Coster, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H L Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A K Green, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G F W Harrison, Hussars.
Lieut J L Hughes, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut C Laird, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J A Maclean, Field Artillery.
Capt C J Mann, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R E C Mead, East Kents.
Major R A Poore, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut V T J Rainey, Devons.
Second-Lieut C O Rayner, Flying Corps.
Lieut C D D Swain, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Swan, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A S Welch, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut I Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED WONUDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A H McCullagh, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut S A Taylor, Inniskillings.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt G H F Bartholomew, Argylls.
Capt S W Burditt, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut R S Clapham, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut C L Jeffery, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut M Keith, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut A C Mousley, Field Artillery.
Capt E J Walker, Field Artillery.

DIED.

Lieut J L French, Service Corps.
Capt W F Richardson, Borders.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H Adams, Garrison Artillery.
Capt D S Arthur, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut C A Barnard, Warwicks.
Major H H Baxter, Field Artillery.
Lieut R V Caddick, Field Artillery.
Lieut L V Caesar, East Kents.
Major E H Casper, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut B H Caswell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W Chambers, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut H D Chapman, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt H Clark, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W A Cowden, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut N V A Crawford, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R J R Day, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut R V Dawson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S Empsall, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H J Escreet, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E H Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut F N Fawcett, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut D W Ferguson, Londons.
Lieut C R Field, Service Corps.
Capt G E Framingham, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut C F Fryer, West Kents.
Lieut G M Gathorne-Hardy, Berkshires.
Capt A R Grant, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H C Hattam, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut D J Hay, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W H M Higham, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut W E Hill, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt A W Howard, Inniskillings.
Lieut N L Huggins, Service Corps.
Major H F Hughes, Service Corps.
Lieut M H S Jones, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H R Jordan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Jotcham, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R Jury, West Ridings.
Capt E R Kearsley, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A C H Kennett, Londons.
Lieut C King, Londons.
Second-Lieut W A Lane, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut S C Lawrence, Leicesters.
Lieut-Colonel L F Leader, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Lewis, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G J Lobban, Gordons.
Capt D C Lyell, Border Regiment.
Capt W McChlery, Cameronians.
Major K D L Maclaine of Lochbiue, Hussars.
Second-Lieut M I Malton, East Kents.
Second-Lieut H A Manning, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut R Marsden, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H Mechan, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut T A Miller, Highland Light Infantry,
Second-Lieut J Moffat, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E D Neal, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H W Newcombe, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Nunnerley, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut J M Patterson, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut H J Pattullo, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E O Peel, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D C Philip, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S H Phillips, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut V de S Pinto, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut A E Poole, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H Powell, Warwicks.
Major J Powrie, Hon Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut J Preston, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut P S Preston, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P A Roberts, Monmouths.
Lieut C D Robertson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R K Robertson, Field Artillery.
Major J S Y Rogers, Medicals.
Lieut R C Rogers, Medicals.
Lieut T L Rye, East Kents.
Second-Lieut H Scandrett, Flying Corps.
Capt F Scholefield, Manchesters.
Capt J M Scott, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut G Shepherd, Gordons.
Lieut C H Simonds, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R C Slater, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G P Spooner, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Stephen, Cameronians.
Capt A J H Stewart, Cameronians.
Lieut K H Tallerman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C W Taylor, Rifle Corps.
Capt M Thompson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C Tyler, East Kents.
Lieut D Walker, Border Regiment.
Lieut S T Walker, Cameronians.
Lieut C Watson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut K M Wearne, West Surreys.
Lieut W H E Welman, Field Artillery.
Lieut M Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Wilson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R A Wood, Cameronians.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J S Anderson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J F Busse, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C M Chaplin, Cambridges.
Second-Lieut L A Colbert, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D P Morgan, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut L E Shorman, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R H Sloley, Garrison Artillery.

NURSING SERVICE.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Sister M J Weaver, Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C R Bond. Suffolks.
Lieut E M Brown, Tank Corps.
Major C A H Campbell, Garrison Artillery.
Capt W T Chaning-Pearce, Medicals.
Capt E R Chetham-Strode, Border Regiment.
Lieut J H S Cox, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut D T Farrier, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut B R G Holmes, Field Artillery.
Lieut D L Jenkins, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J H Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T S Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T M Marker, Lancasters.
Capt T R Nicholls, Territorial Reserve.
Second-Lieut T F Rathbone, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut C W Rowlands, Welsh Fusiliers.

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